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## RUSSIAN SOVIET SENDS WORD OF NEW REVOLUTION

Reports Come Over Cables Controlled by Maximalists Leninists Seek Immediate Peace and Urge Armistice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—Reports of another revolution in Petrograd are arriving in this country from the official Petrograd telegraph agency, which was occupied yesterday by the forces of the Maximalist revolutionary committee.

An issued by Reuters, a message sent off at 9:50 p. m. yesterday, says toward 5 o'clock the Soviet military revolutionary committee published a proclamation, stating that Petrograd is in its hands, thanks to the garnison's assistance in enabling the coup d'état to be accomplished without bloodshed. The proclamation declares that the new Government will propose an immediate and just peace, will hand land to the peasants, and will summon the constituent assembly.

Another message dispatched at 10 o'clock this morning says the delegates of three Cossack regiments yesterday declared they would not obey the Provisional Government and would not act against the Soviet, but were prepared to maintain public order.

The Petrograd Soviet held an extraordinary meeting, yesterday afternoon, during which Leon Trotsky, president of the Soviet, declared that the Provisional Government no longer existed, some of the ministers had been arrested, and the preliminary parliament had been dissolved. Mr. Lenin, who was greeted with prolonged cheers, outlined three problems now before Russian democracy:

1. Immediate conclusion of the war, for which purpose the new Government must propose an armistice to the belligerents.

2. Handing over of land to the peasants.

3. Settlement of the economic crisis.

The assembly then adopted a resolution, expressing a wish that these problems should be solved as quickly as possible. At the close of the sitting, a declaration was read from representatives of the Social Democratic Maximalist Party of the Soviet, stating that party's disapproval of the coup d'état and its withdrawal from the Petrograd Soviet.

### Steps Leading to Revolt

Question of Army Orders at Root of Trouble

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday afternoon)—The forces of the Maximalist revolutionary committee have so far occupied the official Petrograd telegraph agency office, the central telegraph office, the state bank and Marie Palace, where the Provisional Council had suspended its sittings. No disorders so far, except minor outrages, have occurred and the city life is more or less normal. At Cronstadt, yesterday, armed sailors seized the former Tsar's yacht, Standard, and took it to Helsingfors to be used as the office of the Baltic fleet committee. The Provisional Council's reply to Mr. Kerensky's demand that it should say whether it would support the Government in putting down any extremist rising was to pass, by 123 votes to 102, a resolution promising to support the Government if it immediately undertook the carrying out of the revolutionary democracy program.

The steps leading up to the trouble are as follows:

Leon Trotsky, the Maximalist chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, and other extremists, recently formed a military revolutionary committee, deciding that the arrangement made shortly after the revolution by which the representatives of the all-Russian executive committee were to participate in the work of the Petrograd military staff was insufficient. Mr. Trotsky's military committee then demanded that its delegates should be present and should sanction all orders of the staff. This was refused. The all-Russian executive committee had decided to oppose this new Bolshevik development.

On Sunday the Petrograd staff asked the delegates of the regimental committees to attend a meeting of the executive committee. The invitation was refused, but the delegates appeared at staff headquarters to state that future orders must be communicated through the revolutionary committee, which would hand them to the regiments, if approved. The staff declined this and the revolutionary committee in turn declined to agree to the proposal to increase the delegates on the staff.

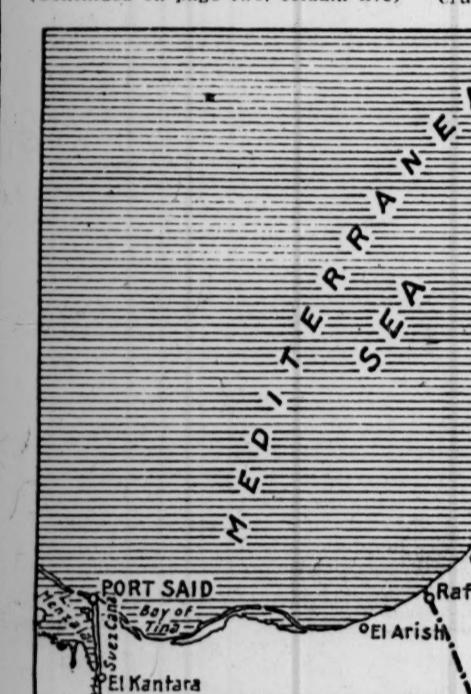
Mr. Trotsky then telephoned to the regiments of the city not to obey orders unless countersigned by the military revolutionary committee and he informed the inhabitants that certain commissioners had been appointed for the Petrograd districts and suburbs. The home regiments decided to adhere to the revolutionary committee, although, after negotiations with the staff, they modified their attitude. The others decided to support the staff and the Government.

The members of the Government express themselves as confident of being able to deal with any situation that arises.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The immediate interest of the war has changed, for the moment, to South Palestine. Here the British, by a sudden and successful advance, have succeeded in getting in the rear of the Turkish troops in a way which creates an interesting military situation. The British line runs roughly from Gaza, some three miles from the Mediterranean coast, to Beersheba, some thirty-eight miles as the crow flies. Having secured his left flank at Gaza and his right flank at Beersheba, General Murray caused General Allenby, in command at Beersheba, to occupy Khuweilfeh, some eleven miles northwest of his base. Then suddenly swinging west General Allenby marched towards the Wadi Sherish, a stream running almost east and west into the Gaza river. As a result of this maneuver General Allenby's troops are now in the rear of the Turks, and the question, which will be watched with interest, is what steps the latter will take to extricate themselves.

Meantime General Cadorna's retreat continues. It is now ascertained that the information, published in these columns, to the effect that the retreat was due to treachery was entirely accurate. The treachery was so well known that General Cadorna had made up his mind to retreat to the Tagliamento, being fully informed of it, and apparently unable to control it. Before, however, he could give his orders the Germans struck exactly where he had expected them to strike and the traitors did the question would come up for reconsideration at an early date.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Map of Palestine

By the capture of Gaza and the whole of the Turkish defenses northwest of Beersheba the British troops have placed the Ottoman forces in a perilous position.

## AMERICAN ENVOYS ARRIVE IN EUROPE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—King George has appointed Jan. 6, the first Sunday of the year, as special day of prayer in all the churches throughout the Empire.

The proclamation states that "the world-wide struggle for the triumph of right and liberty is entering upon its last and most difficult phase. The enemy is striving by desperate assault and subtle intrigue to perpetuate the wrongs already committed and to stem the tide of a free civilization. We have yet to complete the great task to which more than three years ago we dedicated ourselves."

"At such a time I would call upon you to devote a special day to prayer that we may have the clear-sightedness and strength necessary to the victory of our cause."

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## REFERENDUM ON CONSCRIPTION

Australian Federal Government Decides to Submit Question Once Again to the People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—The Commonwealth Government has decided to hold another referendum on conscription.

The fact that the Government, in view of the increasing demand for conscription, had decided to reconsider the whole question was pointed out in cable dispatches from the Australian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday last.

In taking the course of submitting the question once more to a referendum, the Government is only following the policy foreshadowed by Mr. Hughes during his election campaign early this year. Mr. Hughes then stated that, inasmuch as conscription had been rejected in the referendum of the previous autumn, he did not include it in his political program, but that, in view of rapidly changing conditions, he reserved the right to refer the matter, once again, to the people at any time.

It was almost exactly a year ago that the final returns of the referendum showed that Australia had rejected conscription by 1,146,000 to 1,085,000. The fact, however, that this only represented about a 5 per cent plurality rendered it likely that the question would come up for reconsideration at an early date.

## ITALIAN RETREAT FOUND MAINLY DUE TO PROPAGANDA

General Cadorna's Information Reveals "Insidious and Dangerous" Campaign to Which Disaster Was Largely Due

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—The Commonwealth Government has decided to hold another referendum on conscription.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Discussing the Italian position in an interview, yesterday, General Maurice described it as very serious, but reports that the Germans with 300,000 men under Field Marshal von Mackensen suddenly made a tremendous surprise attack were quite unfounded.

The German commander was General von Buelow, and he never had anything like 300,000 men. General Cadorna knew the place of attack and the approximate time and he issued a communiqué, some time before, announcing it would occur, and saying he was quite prepared to defeat it. General Cadorna's information made it clear that the disaster was largely due to insidious and dangerous propaganda, which had proceeded further than he knew. Meantime, the British and French were doing everything

they could to make the Germans believe that the disaster was largely due to being wilfully disobedient to Lieut.-Col. Wheeler both of H company. Also, he was found guilty under the ninety-third article of war with feloniously

producing Corp. Carl E. Krog of H company with a rifle butt and his fist with intent to kill. Costello had pleaded guilty to the first two charges and not guilty to the third. Lieut.-Col. Percy G. Arnold was the presiding officer at the general court-martial.

Keenan was formerly of Waterbury, Conn., and was charged with violation of the sixty-fifth and ninety-third articles of war. He pleaded guilty to both charges and threw himself on the mercy of the court for leniency. Both privates were represented by Lieut. Robert E. Archibald of Boston. In Keenan's case a charge of inebriety was confirmed by the court.

According to the evidence at court, Costello and Keenan went to Lowell on Oct. 13, and procured intoxicating liquor. Some of it was taken while on a "jorney" to the cantonment. When challenged by Corporal Krog, they refused to give their names and assaulted him. Afterward they made their way through a rear door to the barracks and went to bed fully clothed. After detection they were taken to the guard house and kept there until the court-martial.

Bringing the composition of the troops in Flanders battle since July 31 up to date, General Maurice said that of the divisions employed, 82 per cent were British, 9 per cent Australian, 7 per cent Canadian, and 2 per cent New Zealand.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The torpedoing of the American steamer Rochester was formally announced by the Admiralty today. Four of those aboard were killed and the second mate and 13 others are missing, it was stated. Thirty-one survivors have been landed at Buncrana and Rosspoint. The American vessel was struck on Friday and sunk.

NEW SCALE OF RATIONING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A new scale of rationing, graded according to occupation and sex, will be announced on Monday.

## HEAVY SENTENCES BY COURT-MARTIAL

Two Convicted Camp Devens Men Get 20 and 10 Years at Hard Labor Respectively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Major Harry F. Hodges, commander of Camp Devens, today approved the general court-martial decision of the cases of Privates Nicholas Costello and Frank Keenan of H company, three hundred and fourth regiment, which provide for 20 years of hard labor at Atlanta, Ga., for the former and 10 years of hard labor for the latter. General Hodges, made provision for the sending of Keenan to the disciplinary barracks on Governors Island, New York.

At roll call tonight the decision will be read to every command. The convicted soldiers will be sent to Ft. Strong, Boston, tonight, under honorable discharge from the army.

Costello is from Bridgeport and his sentence provides that he lose all pay due or to come for service with the army. He was charged with violation of the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth articles of war, first, with being insubordinate and disrespectful to First

Sgt. William A. Thoden and second, of being wilfully disobedient to Lieut.-Col. Wheeler both of H company. Also, he was found guilty under the ninety-third article of war with feloniously

producing Corp. Carl E. Krog of H company with a rifle butt and his fist with intent to kill. Costello had pleaded guilty to the first two charges and not guilty to the third. Lieut.-Col. Percy G. Arnold was the presiding officer at the general court-martial.

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Bringing the composition of the troops in Flanders battle since July 31 up to date, General Maurice said that of the divisions employed, 82 per cent were British, 9 per cent Australian, 7 per cent Canadian, and 2 per cent New Zealand.

GOVERNMENT WORK STRIKE IS EXTENDING

were assigned by the old Committee of Union and Progress to various positions of vital importance in the Turkish Government. Enver and Talaat were still at the helm. Enver was strongly pro-German, and there was just enough difference of opinion between him and Talaat to enable the two to "play off" each other as a matter of policy. Not that Talaat was outspokenly pro-Ally, but he apparently based his pro-Germanism, not on the blind supposition that the Kaiser could do no wrong, but rather upon the question of the effect on the country. Talaat was more actively engaged in the affairs of Government than Enver. While it was said they were enemies, yet many people maintained this was only a matter of policy, and that the two were on good terms.

Talaat had a close friend, too, in Djavid, Minister of Finance. In fact this man might be called the intelligence of the Government. He had great influence with Talaat, who often sought his advice on important questions. This relationship was made more interesting by the fact that Djavid was not a real Muhammadan. He was what is known as a Dymne, the Dymnes being a sect of proselyte Jews from Salonika who have preserved their racial purity even now and who are supposed to preserve also, in secret, their Hebrew rites. Djavid was therefore naturally looked upon with something like suspicion, although every advantage was taken of his intelligence. Apparently he was one of the biggest men in Turkey; at least he was one of the most worth while.

It was Djavid who opposed the alliance with Germany from the first. And he resigned his place in the Cabinet when the alliance was decided upon against his letter judgment. He came back into the Cabinet only on the promise that there would be no more persecutions based on racial and religious prejudice.

The Committee on Union and Progress had made Djemal Governor of Syria. He was still very much of an extremist and a dangerous man. He was very jealous of his position and could be expected to oppose everything that appeared to be interference with Turkey's rights by outside influences.

The Vali of Smyrna deserved credit for governing that district as well, apparently, as it could be governed. The city was strongly fortified, it had its own currency, the people were pleased with the Vali's methods, and he had avoided massacres, except in one minor instance, when he discovered a plot among the Armenians.

According to the informant, Germans did not have any direct connection with the Armenian massacres. In fact, it was not clearly understood, outside of Turkey, to what extent those massacres had increased the coldness between the Germans and the Turks. Germany at first censored rigidly the reports about the massacres which were allowed to penetrate her borders, and laid much emphasis on the Turkish claim that the massacres were justified by the further claim that the Armenians had been plotting against the Government.

There came a time, however, when the truth began to leak into Germany, and it soon caused a change in the attitude of the German press toward Turkey. There was no longer very much speaking of Turkey as our noble ally. Turkey was spoken of with a reserve bordering on coldness.

The informant did not, however, wish to create the impression that Germany did not at least abet the massacres. A stern word from her would have put a stop to them, without doubt. That word was not spoken, and evidently because of Germany's policy, as expressed also in Belgium, to let nothing humanitarian stand in the way of her purposes. Germany should be blamed severely for abetting these massacres, if she did not actually aid them.

As for the Turkish army, although there had been large numbers of men in Galicia at one time, it was probable that most of them had been moved down into Mesopotamia and Syria. This was evidently one of the chief reasons why the English had not advanced with more speed toward Jerusalem. The English thus far had not proved to be successful fighters in these districts. An instance of this was seen at Gaza, where the English were defeated by a force of Turks half their size. And there was little probability that much progress would be made toward Jerusalem until the late fall, at least.

Charges of a scandal about army supplies, as well as other criticisms against the Government's policy and methods and against the activities of certain officials, had been made several times by Ahmed Riza Bey, a senator whose position and affiliations were such that the Government did not care to still his voice. Several times he arose in the Senate Chamber and charged dishonesty in administration of public funds, and like offenses. And these charges the Government allowed to go unanswered.

The Turk as a rule was not as outspoken against his Government or against its pro-German policy. He might be strongly pro-Ally in his personal sympathies, but he was not anxious to express that opinion too loudly. For this reason there was nothing like a pro-Ally party in Constantinople, although all the better class of Turks could be considered as not, in fact, pro-German. There were enough German-manned warships in the harbor, and enough German scattered through government departments, to make a change in Turkish policy extremely hazardous. Could the warships be removed, no one could tell exactly what would happen. Turkey, at any rate, was heartily tired of fighting for a nation who, she knew in her heart, would be a hard taskmaster after the war, even as she is now.

The work done in Constantinople by Abram I. Elkus, American Ambassador, had been most excellent. Mr. Elkus acted promptly and unceasingly in behalf of American interests, and particularly for the protection of the American educational institutions in Turkey. It was through his efforts



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News

Col. Edward M. House

Leader of United States Commission to the European Conference of Allies.

### SHIPPING REPORTS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

that the Government made a promise not to molest these schools in any way. Mr. Elkus had also done a great deal toward straightening out the exceedingly tangled affairs connected with the distribution of relief. As an example of the ambassador's activities, it was pointed out that he practically subsidized the soup kitchens being conducted by the Red Crescent, by purchasing their tickets and distributing them among the needy whose cases had been investigated by Mrs. Elkins. He also planned and put into operation, with the help of local committees, other soup kitchens in Constantinople and the rest of Turkey, which fed more than 25,000 people weekly. The money was supplied by American relief organizations.

### SECURITY OBSERVED IN CAILLIAUX CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Thursday)—Secrecy is maintained on the gist of M. Cailloux's evidence before Captain Bouchardeau, but M. Cailloux issues a note challenging his adversaries to come into the open. It transpires that the raid on L'Action Francaise resulted from information by an individual named Jossot, a member of L'Action Francaise's organization, who, while the raid was in progress, addressed a telegram to M. Cailloux from Marcellin, stating that he was waiting instructions.

M. Clemenceau, in L'Homme Enchaîné, makes reference to M. Cailloux's visit to Rome, where, in the Minerva Hotel he had a conversation with the principal "defaitists" of Italy. The Minister of Justice has refused M. Monier's request to be placed on the retired list, owing to his case now being before the Court of Cassation.

In the Paix-Seailles case, the information in the document given to the Bonnet Rouge had been sent to M. Paix-Seailles by an officer in General Sarrail's army for use in a campaign for the strengthening of the expeditionary force. Despite the censor's ban, it was printed, copies reaching German agents in Switzerland. M. Paix-Seailles is held blameless for M. Almeyreya's use of the document.

Under the presidency of M. Clemenceau, the Senate's army committee held an important meeting yesterday to hear M. Berenger's report on the control of the nation's security and Government responsibility. The members in which passports and permits were granted at one time was shown, and the reporter connected the Bolo, Marguiles, Almeyreya, and other affairs with one general German scheme for the disintegration of allied strength.

The plan aimed first at poisoning the French mind with regard to England, then the French nation's and the army's morale was attacked. Efforts for a separate peace in Russia followed. The entire failure of the German scheme in France was emphasized by the reporter.

As to the findings of the report on Government responsibility nothing has been made public. If the report is adopted by the committee it is likely that the Senate will consider it in a secret sitting.

### Y. M. C. A. WORK IN FRANCE DESCRIBED

Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law to President Wilson, told about 60 chairmen of trade committees and members of the executive committee of the Greater Boston district in the Y. M. C. A. campaign to raise \$35,000,000, Nov. 11 to 19, of his experiences on the battlefields of Europe and of the benevolent work of the association, on whose behalf he served for three months, at a luncheon at the Exchange Club today. Charles F. Weed, chairman of the metropolitan district committee, presided, and other speakers were Charles F. Macomber, vice-chairman, and Robert F. Herrick, of the committee, who explained the program in the district to raise its share of \$1,800,000 in the fund.

**CURTAILMENT IN SUGAR URGED**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Confectioners, bakers and syrup manufacturers are asked to curtail the manufacture of sugar products until the present scarcity has been relieved, in a statement from Alfred M. Coats, Rhode Island Food Administrator, yesterday.

### AMERICAN ENVOYS ARRIVE IN EUROPE

(Continued from page one)

of staff, United States Army; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby, United States Shipping Board; Dr. Alonso E. Taylor, representing the Food Controller; Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing priority board, and Gordon Auchincloss, as secretary.

The conference is essentially a "war conference" with the object of perfecting a more complete coordination of the activities of the various nations engaged in the conflict and the more comprehensive understanding of their respective needs in order that the joint efforts of the belligerents may attain the highest war efficiency. While a definite program has not been adopted, it may be assumed that the subjects to be discussed will embrace not only those pertaining to military and naval operations, but also the financial, commercial, economic and other phases of the present situation which are of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the war.

"There will undoubtedly be an effort to avoid any conflict of interest among the participants, and there is every reason to anticipate that the result will be fuller cooperation, and consequently a much higher efficiency and a more vigorous prosecution of the war."

The United States in the employment of its man-power and material resources desires to use them to the greatest advantage against Germany. It has been no easy problem to determine how they can be used most effectively, since the independent presentations of requirements by the allied governments have been more or less conflicting on account of each government's appreciation of its own wants, which are naturally given greater importance than the wants of other governments. By a general survey of the whole situation and a free discussion of the needs of all, the approaching conference will undoubtedly be able to give the demands of the several governments their true perspective and proper place in the general plans for the conduct of the war.

"Though the resources of this country are vast, and though there is every purpose to devote them all, if need be, to winning the war, they are not without limit. But even if they were greater, they should all be used to the highest advantage in attaining the supreme object for which we are fighting. This can only be done by a full and frank discussion of the plans and needs of the various belligerents."

"It is the earnest wish of this Government to employ its military and naval forces and its resources and energy where they will give the greatest return in advancing the common cause. The exchange of views which will take place at the conference, and the conclusions which will be reached, will be of the highest value in preventing waste of energy and in bringing into harmony the activities of the nations which have been unavoidably acting in a measure independently."

"In looking forward to the assembling of the congress it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is a war conference and nothing else, devoted to devising ways and means to intensify the efforts of the belligerents against Germany by complete cooperation under a general plan, and thus bring the conflict to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

### Colonel House in London

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Col. E. M. House, heading the American delegation to the allied war council, arrived in London today.

### LUTHERANS UNITED IN ONE ORGANIZATION

SALISBURY, N. C.—Lutherans of America today were united in one solid organization, 2,500,000 strong, through the action here by the United Lutheran Synod of the South endorsing the proposal made by the General Synod of the United States and the General Lutheran Council of North America.

### CHILE TO BRAZIL FREIGHT SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A meeting of business men was recently called by the Intendente (Gouverneur) of this Province to discuss with Señor Müller dos Reis, a director of the Lloyd Brasiliense Line, the opportunities for a regular freight service between Chilean and Brazilian ports. At the meeting it was decided that Chile could supply certain products needed in Brazil, viz: Nitrate, beans, peas, nuts, wheat, barley and other products, and in return could profitably import from Brazil rice, sugar, and possibly some manufactured articles. It is stated that a regular freight service will be established by the Lloyd Brasiliense Line if it is found profitable.

### DOUBLE LUMBER SHIPMENTS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—At the request of the Emergency Fleet Corporation more than 200 southern yellow pine manufacturers met here recently to devise ways and means to increase the output of their plants from 60 to 100 carloads a day. The mill owners promised W. J. Haynen, assistant general purchasing agent for the fleet corporation, to run their plants night and day to fulfill the request of the Government.

**DRAFT EVADER GETS HARD LABOR**  
CAMP DODGE, Ia.—Otto W. Wanzer, of St. Paul, Minn., has been sentenced to 15 years hard labor in a Federal penitentiary, as a draft evader. This is the first conviction by general court-martial at this camp.

### LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

rest. The line gave way, with the result that he has been retreating ever since. Whether he will be in a position to stand at the Piave, or whether he will be driven to sacrifice Venetia and retreat to the Adige, is, of course, purely conjectural, the actual facts being known only to the high commands.

Meantime the German accounts of the fighting in Flanders show the straits they are in to account for their defeat.

### German Positions Attacked

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A French attack on German positions around Schoenholz, in Alsace, netted 120 prisoners and other heavy losses to the enemy troops, today's official statement declared.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement issued on Wednesday says:

Western war theater: In Flanders there was desperate fighting on Tuesday. In the early morning, after a powerful drumfire, British divisions advanced to the assault of Poecappelle to the Ypres-Roulers railway and against the heights of Beclerae and Chevrelu.

North of Passchendaele the attack collapsed under our defensive fire. The enemy troops penetrated into Passchendaele. In a hard struggle the eastern portion of the village was again wrested from them. Toward midday the enemy forces brought up fresh forces into the fighting. They were only able to extend locally the point of penetration near Passchendaele. Our position runs along the eastern edge of the village.

An assault directed with strong forces against the heights of Beclerae and Chevrelu was shattered for the most part before our lines. Those of the enemy forces who penetrated our lines were overcome in hand-to-hand fighting. Later on our destructive fire prevented an attack which was being prepared. Heavy artillery fighting on the battlefield lasted into the night.

With the other armies on the western front there was a revival of artillery activity at many points, which increased to great volume, especially on the eastern bank of the Meuse and at times in the Sundgau.

On the Russo-Galician and Macedonian fronts there were no large military operations.

In some sectors on the Flanders front there was increased artillery activity, says last evening's supplementary Army Headquarters statement.

In the Sundgau (Upper Alsace) there were local engagements near Ammerweiler and Heidweiler.

On the Venetian plain the Livenza line has been reached. During the pursuit several thousand prisoners were taken.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—This morning's communiqué says: "Welsh troops captured 14 prisoners, in addition to inflicting other losses in a successful raid last night southeast of Armentières, our own casualties being light. Two hostile attempts north of Roux were repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in our hands. There is nothing of special interest from other parts of the battle front."

The official report made public on Wednesday says:

On the battle front there is nothing to report except intermittent German artillery operations. Our troops have been engaged in consolidating the positions won in Tuesday's attack.

A successful raid was carried out last night by Liverpool troops northwest of Queant. We captured a few prisoners.

Sir Douglas Haig's report from Flanders last night reads:

During the day the work of organizing new positions at Passchendaele and on the high ground in the neighborhood of the village continued without interruption from the enemy forces. In spite of the great importance which it is known the enemy troops attached to this commanding locality, no hostile reaction has yet followed its capture.

Over 400 prisoners, including 21 officers, were taken by us in our attack on Tuesday, so far as has been reported. Our losses in this highly successful operation were very light.

The Admiralty last night issued the following communication:

On Tuesday night bombing raids were carried out by a royal navy air squadron on the following military objectives: The Thourout railway station and the Lichtervelde railway station and on a moving train near Lichtervelde. Several direct hits on trucks and junctions are reported, but the visibility was poor. Large quantities of explosives were dropped. All our machines returned safely.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official report issued on Wednesday night reads:

Both artilleries were active today to the north of the Aisne in the sectors of Flain and Chavignon and on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of the Chaume Wood.

In Upper Alsace we successfully attacked the German positions at Schoenholz, northwest of Altkirsch. We took 60 prisoners.

Army of the east, Nov. 6: Toward the mouth of the Struma, in the sector of the Vardar and in the region of Monastir artillery activity was re-

ported. British troops carried out a surprise attack in the direction of Macukovo.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says: There were only fusiliers on all fronts.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official report issued on Wednesday follows:

As the low water in the Tagliamento rendered difficult defense of the river, we have withdrawn our line toward the Livenza. The retirement was accomplished in good order under the protection of northward covering units and rear guards toward the south.

The retreat caused a military crisis which gradually is being solved by the assembling of troops on a previously established line and by the rushing up of Anglo-French forces. While this is being done fighting is going on all the time so as to delay as much as possible the advance of the Austro-Germans, who desire to take advantage of the situation.

The Italian army, faithful to the orders of its leaders, is fighting with a high morale and firm spirit. Some time must necessarily elapse before an equilibrium has been established, but all existing conditions prove confidence that the fate of the great battle initiated 12 days ago will be concluded in our favor.

The Italians are confronted by an imposing concentration of enemy troops and material, under orders of the German general staff, aiming to obtain on our front a definite decision in the European war by crushing Italy militarily and also by an internal political upheaval.

Instead, an unprecedented moral union throughout the country has been caused.

On Tuesday and Tuesday night our airplanes and airships repeatedly bombed enemy troops at work in repairing bridges over the Tagliamento or in movement across the river. Four hostile machines were brought down by our aviators.

### CENTRAL POWERS DISCUSS POLAND

Austria to Have Poland and Galicia, Germany to Take Courland and Lithuania, Is Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—Industrial unrest was discussed in the House of Lords, yesterday, a striking speech being delivered by the Archbishop of York. Lord Salisbury said it was absolutely necessary to cease regarding the working class as a dangerous animal of enormous strength and great potential violence, which it was necessary to be civil to, but never to trust. The Archbishop of York thought there had been surprisingly little unrest during the war. The working classes were determined that, having borne the greater portion of the strain of war conditions, the rewards of their labor should be adequate to their sacrifices after the war.

The Vossische Zeitung states that a final decision is not yet reached, while the Koelnische Zeitung remarks that Germany cannot regard with absolute tranqu

## AIMS OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY

Gathering at Bordeaux Held for Purpose of Defining Aims and Ideals of Increasing Section of French People

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Few political gatherings of the present period have been invested with such importance as the National Congress of French Socialists in the Salle de l'Alhambra at Bordeaux. As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, it sought to decide on the definite aims and ideals of an important and increasing section of a people who have struggled harder for liberty and ideals than, perhaps, any other nation of long history, and it struggled for a decision at a period which is fraught with the utmost consequence to its own aims and the liberty of the world.

This was not an ordinary annual congress, but an extraordinary congress, and no time was wasted in receiving and considering the reports from certain sections, as is done on the occasion of the annual meetings. Only one question was set down in the order of the day, but, as was officially remarked, its amplitude was such that it permitted every possible intervention on the part of the delegates. The subject was "An examination of the political situation generally, and a determination of the action of the party in the war and for peace."

From their own point of view it was not, perhaps, a matter of much regret that the delegates went to the congress with views that were far from unanimous, for, as they said, where ideals are being prosecuted with deep sincerity and vigor, there must be differences of opinion of a serious character.

What is claimed by the Socialists of France is that since the beginning of the war their policy has been one of perfect continuity. The party organ, *L'Humanité*, declares that "There is not one of its acts, not one of its declarations that does not manifest the double object of assisting in the safety of their attacked country and of assuring as objects of the war law and organization of such a character as to make the repetition of such a catastrophe impossible. It is this attitude which has been maintained since the 2d of August, 1914, when a public meeting was convoked by the Federation of the Seine to bid farewell to its members who, in response to the mobilization order, were leaving the same evening. And why? Because from that moment the party was convinced that in this country, where it is not alone as a party, the Government had done all that it could to avert the terrible conflict. Because, also, the party is convinced that France did not provoke the war, but that she submitted to it, and because from the moment of the violation of Luxembourg it felt that the country was face to face with an adversary without morality or scruples, determined to construct its triumph on crime. Immediately upon the attack on republican and pacific France, threatening civilization and humanity, the order of the day was announced and was voted unanimously, that we would respond with all our force and with all our energy. And not for a war of revenge, but for a war of defense, and to safeguard the liberties of France and the world."

The party claims that from this policy it has never deviated, and it quotes continuous resolutions from them onward, and repeats them in answer to those who would imply at this moment that it is slackening from its ideals.

M. Albert Thomas, who played a conspicuous part in these discussions, and not that of a loud-mouthed extremist, asked at the moment, "Who does not understand, when witnessing the advancing Socialist movement in the allied countries, the immense responsibilities of Socialism? If it is thought he is vacillating," says M. Thomas, "if it remains uncertain, if it continues to be worried between a desire for an early peace and the desire for the dominance of justice, if the majority and minority formulae are confused, paralysis and stagnation result. All these new forces are at the mercy of popular emotions. All the changes of opinion are rendered more formidable by the pressure of organization; but in opposition to all this, Socialism speaks clearly. It affirms its desire to save the country, both by military and diplomatic action. It proclaims unflinchingly the conditions of a just peace, of a durable peace, which, in accordance with the views of the mass of the people, it has always defined. It urges always the duty of national defense. Besides, all the new forces of organization which are being revealed in democracy will be developed and utilized for the victory against the imperialistic aggressor, and for the emancipation of the working class."

Some of the provincial federations at the gatherings which they have lately held in preparation for the congress at Bordeaux, have achieved unanimity. Thus, for example, there is the Congress of l'Hérault held at Montpellier, at which this mandate was given to the delegates to Bordeaux. After three years of war, national defense remains a rigorous duty to which the Socialist Party gives absolute fidelity; in this war, it should guard jealously its reputation for acting on the defense against the nations of prey and for supporting the struggle of democracies against imperialism and aggressive militarism. It must denounce secret treaties and oblige the Allies to define scrupulously the objects of the war. It should further every initiative in favor of a reunion of the internationale, offering it the guarantees of sincerity and loyalty, on the understanding that the initiative for convoking it should

revert to the International Socialist Bureau, which affords every guarantee of regularity. The federation has given its entire adhesion to the answer to the questionnaire published by *L'Humanité*. It subscribes formally to the conditions put forward by the parliamentary group on the subject of the entry of Socialists into the Government. The party will give its assistance to any Government which, from the political point of view, will safeguard republican institutions, and which, by its formulae of action, will lead the nation to peace at the earliest possible moment by the most energetic and most rational conduct of the war.

This congress voted its thanks to M. Albert Thomas for his organizing work and for his assistance in national defense while a member of the Government. The views of this federation represent the most commanding section, but there are others that are strong, and it has been a hotly debated point as to whether it is good for the Socialists to take any part as M. Thomas has done in government on the present lines.

The Federation of the Seine, whose meeting recently concluded and an account of whose proceedings was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, was not unanimous. This is not surprising, and it gave some indication of the differences that would be debated at Bordeaux. These differences, however, in most cases were more apparent than real, and there was no doubt about the general and prevailing view, for the party which goes by the name of the Majority was sure of its place.

It is a good sign that at the Seine conferences the Majority increased their numbers. The Kienthalens, however, are for voting against the war credits. The voting at the finish was 5005 for the Majority, 2867 for the Minority, and 2548 for the Kienthalens. The object now at Bordeaux was to weld the party with as much unanimity as possible and to settle, as far as possible, a policy for the future on the supreme question.

Virtually a new party was being formed, and M. Albert Thomas, on the eve of the sittings, made an interesting statement. He said: "The new Socialist Party must make it quite plain that it is more and more capable of having definite aims in the war, in consonance with those of republican France, which must eventually become those of the Allies. Entertaining this belief and strong in the desire to carry on its propaganda, the party will endeavor to arouse popular enthusiasm in France in favor of these war aims, as the public doubtless feels the strain of the long war and looks forward eagerly to the earliest possible peace. At the same time they must have a lasting peace, and to obtain it they are prepared to make the most vigorous efforts possible to carry on the war to a successful issue. This is the line upon which our party must follow at Bordeaux. Perhaps a section of our colleagues may accept the existing program, so that either by agreement or even by conciliation an earlier peace may be reached, and to obtain it they may endeavor to break up the national union. It should be the business of the party at the congress to uphold its determination that it is the spirit of national defense which dominates and guides the party, and which alone can secure the salvation of the country, as well as the unity of the Socialists."

### GERMAN U-BOATS. A NORWEGIAN VIEW

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—On Sept. 15 the semi-official North German Gazette published a statement which included the following sentence: "Our U-boat chiefs receive instructions on the subject of what is demanded by the laws of humanity, and numerous examples prove that these instructions are followed."

Commenting on this statement the Christiania Tidens Tegn remarked that on the very same morning the Norwegian press contained a document on the U-boat warfare which differed from the German writings in this, that the German paper contained words, whereas the Norwegian papers contained the record of a deed. The deed was the most gruesome massacre of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Kong Haakon sunk by a German submarine, as a result of which 20 men lost their lives, while the U-boat at a distance of a few meters, without warning and without mercy, rained shells on the steamer and the life boats.

The German Empire, the Tidens Tegn continues, long ago ceased to consider the feelings of little Norway and it is therefore superfluous to express them. But there are cases when silence is impossible. What is the use of German expressions of willingness to resume friendly relations with Norway when they commit deeds such as these? We should be dishonored if we did not in the first place consider our seamen. It is impossible not to reflect on those telegrams which have recently made the world shudder, viz., Luxburg's advice to "sink without trace." These telegrams were not immediately published in Germany nor can we expect the record of the murder of 20 Norwegian sailors to be published. The German people are left in ignorance of what is happening; in no other way can we explain its failure to rise in unanimous protest against those actions which dishonor a great nation.

### FOOD CONTROLLER RESIGNS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Señor Nicanor Pumarino, who was appointed recently to the new office of Food Controller, has, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, resigned, on the ground that it is impossible to carry out the duties satisfactorily on the lines directed, and with the means at his disposal. Nevertheless, the Government is proceeding to make another appointment.

## U-BOAT'S ESCAPE DISTURBS SPAIN

Interned German Submarine's Act Places Government Again in Difficult Position

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Spanish Government is suddenly placed in a situation of great anxiety, which does not attempt to conceal, by the escape of one of the two German submarines interned in Spanish harbors for the period of the war, and thus yet another incident is added to the long story of the way in which Germany has defied Spain, in the way she has made use of her for her submarines, and this time in circumstances which had been considered impossible. The vessel that has escaped is the U-293, which was interned at Cadiz on Sept. 9. When she entered Cadiz, being towed by a Spanish destroyer, it was given out that she had merely run short of lubricating oil. The ship was not damaged in any way. She is an up-to-date submarine, displacing 600 tons and carrying a crew of 30, her commander being Lieutenant von Mellenthin, who has been decorated with the Iron Cross. On her putting into Cadiz she was the object of the greatest interest to the Cadiz populace, who were disposed to be distinctly sympathetic, the Germans on board, according to their custom, playing Spanish airs on the gramophone they brought on deck. It was a matter of much comment at the time that a submarine in such circumstances should be obliged to give herself up for want of a drop of lubricating oil, and that surely such a shortage would have been guarded against. However, according to the new convention, only then a few weeks old, the craft was interned, and was supposed to be so well guarded and so much out of the control of her own people that she could not move.

A few weeks previously the German submarine, UB-23, which had sought refuge in Corunna in a damaged condition, had been interned at Ferrol, where she still is. These internments had followed on the case of the UC-52, which, in the early part of the summer was taken into Cadiz in a helpless condition, with her propeller damaged and other serious injuries. A great controversy, which assumed an international and diplomatic aspect, arose,

point being that, according to the Hague Convention, unless the vessel

can be repaired within 24 hours, she

should be interned. This was the view

taken by the Spanish authorities at first, but after the vessel had been

taken to the government shipyards it

was said that it would need three or

four weeks to put her right, new parts

having to be cast. A few days later it

began to be suggested semi-officially

that when she was repaired there did

not seem to be any reason why she

should not be allowed to go. The

Allies at once protested, France showing

great indignation at this proposal,

and it was freely stated that if the

UC-52 were allowed to leave, it would

be regarded as an unfriendly act on

the part of Spain. Nevertheless, the

Spanish Government accepted a promise

from the German commander that he

would take his craft straight home

and not attack anything on the way,

and on this the boat left Cadiz. The

international difficulties, however, had

by this time become so acute that Spain was led immediately to promulgate a decree, announcing that any

submarines whatever that came into her waters during the period of the

war, no matter to whom they belonged

or whatever their excuse or reason,

would be interned for the period of the

war, and this satisfied the allied governments!

Now, only a few weeks later, the U-293 is allowed to escape. Her freedom from injury when she was interned and the fact that she could not have escaped without the rules and regulations for her custodianship having been relaxed and there being convenience on the part of officials renders the case very aggravating. It was in the early hours of Sunday morning that Vice-Admiral Flores, the Minister of Marine, received an urgent message from Cadiz that the U-293 had gone. He immediately communicated with the Premier, and Señor Dato telephoned to Cadiz asking for the fullest details and ordering the closest possible inquiry for the purpose of fixing responsibility. At the same time he ordered the immediate suspension of the general commanding of the arsenal, of the officers who had examined and taken charge of the submarine when she entered Cadiz, and others, including the officer commanding the naval district. The Premier was informed that the craft could have had no ammunition on board when she left, everything having been taken off when she was interned, and placed in the arsenal. The Government is plainly much perturbed in the matter. The Premier was engaged with it during the night after first being informed, and on several occasions had conversations with the Marques de Lema, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The first impression is that it will not, by any means, be an easy matter to explain away.

### ASPIRATIONS OF BASQUES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The representatives of the provincial councils of the Basque provinces were, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, accorded an interview by King Alfonso to whom His Majesty was at San Sebastian, and they appear to be extremely pleased with the result. His Majesty expressed himself as being highly in favor of the aspirations of the Basques, who recently solicited the Government for a larger measure of autonomy in government. "This tendency," said His Majesty, "is in these days that of the whole of Spain, and it is right to bear in mind that the Basque country has always made good use of administrative autonomy." It is officially announced that the King proceeds to San Sebastian in order to greet the President of the Portuguese Republic on his way through Spanish territory to France. Señor de Vasconcelos, the Portuguese Minister in Madrid, went to San Sebastian to be present at the interview.

Having been assured by the Premier

that steps to that end had been taken already, Count Tisza continued, amid much enthusiasm: "The second matter to which I must briefly refer is the Austrian symptoms, by which I mean not only that certain people are casting their eyes on Hungarian territory—that, as the Premier has rightly said, is rather a grotesque, comical

development; an absurd symptom of self-conceit—I must emphasize very strongly the fact that Austrian political factors are responsible for the expression of a desire to claim the support of the Entente States for the purpose of adjusting Austria's inner-political affairs—and I know not, as I am not conversant with their nomenclature, whether by Austria they mean the Austrian State alone, or the Monarchy itself. I recently referred to these things, but not to the fact that they demand Slovak Komitate (Hungarian counties). Let them come and take them. I have pointed out that these disruptive symptoms are showing themselves across the frontier and that it cannot be a matter of indifference to us that our allies in this war should be the victims of such scandalous developments in their own State. The Premier's remarks concerning the necessity for an extension of the right of prosecution are in order, but they are not enough. For when I see that negotiations concerning the taking over of Austrian ministerial portfolios are being opened with men who are guilty of the acts in question, I discern symptoms that must be combated with all their strength by every one who is a supporter of this dynasty; every one who desires that this dynasty should rule over a great power, strong and capable of preserving its existence; every one who desires that this State should tread the storm-tossed path of world history to the end with an honorable and loyal ally, also strong and capable.

The aspirations which emanate

from certain Austrian politicians I

must assign to the land of dreams,

proclaimed Dr. Wekerle, first because

they have no footing within the territory

of the Hungarian Crown, and because

we must see to it that they gain no such footing; secondly, because

they have no support in any competent quarter; that is, of course,

neither in that of the supreme authority (the King-Emperor), nor in competent Austrian government and political circles. Although His Majesty does not so much as think of permitting any alteration whatever in the dualist form of the Monarchy, on being intrusted with office I obtained assurances that the nationalist autostim questions current in Austria could have no influence, either direct or indirect, on the territorial integrity of the Hungarian Crown lands. Although to do so was not actually within our rights, I obtained information both from His Majesty, and from the Austrian Government and competent Austrian politicians, to the effect that the existing foundation would remain unchanged, and that in the event of autonomous rights being granted the present delimitation of provincial frontiers would be retained.

In the midst of applause from both

the Right and the Left, the Premier

continued: As the Austrian criminal

code contains no provision for the punishment of actions directed

against the integrity of the lands of

the Hungarian Crown, and as the Austrian Government is able only to reprimand such attempts, whereas our code provides also for the punishment

of efforts against the integrity of the Austrian State, the question of reciprocity arises.

With regard to our relations toward

Croatia-Slavonia, Dr. Wekerle pro-

ceeded, we keep strictly to Article

XXX of the Constitution of 1868. We

will not only respect the rights of

Croatia and fulfill her wishes which

are consonant with the agreement be-

tween us, but will also promote and

support, in so far as it falls within our sphere, her cultural aspirations, her national growth, and especially her industrial and commercial interests. Her legally-founded desire that Dalmatia should be joined to her again we will honestly support. We believe that this attitude and our efforts directed toward absolutely equal and brotherly treatment will be received with the more satisfaction in that we desire, when carrying out the reorganization of our fighting force, of course, after the war—to honor the Croatian national point of view, as well as duly to enforce our national consciousness of duty.

Count Tisza, commenting later on

this part of the Premier's speech, de-

scribed, first of all, that Hungary's

rights and dignity should be fully up-

held at all times in any dealings with

other factors in the Dual Monarchy.

## NEW YORK PAPERS SEE GRAVE MENACE

Apprehension Felt Over Election of Judge Hylan and the Resultant Power Placed in the Hands of Tammany Hall

New York newspapers are inclined to take a gloomy view of the Tammany Hall success of Tuesday in electing Judge Hylan Mayor of New York City. They find some consolation in the fact that various laws against corruption and inefficiency have been put into effect since the last "straight" Tammany administration under Mayor Van Wyck, but they see grave menace in the fact that the new Mayor will have a free hand in controlling by his appointments the many administrative departments like those of police, education, docks, law and estimates. The leading editorials on this subject follow:

**New York Tribune**  
Ever since Van Wyck was driven out of office and into exile the people of the city of New York have had good government in increasing measure. One by one the sources of corruption and scandal have dried up. Each administration has been better than the preceding, and Mayor Mitchel's has been the best in the history of this town.

Such being the case, no man should mistake what has now happened. Having to choose between light and darkness, the people of the city of New York have deliberately chosen darkness. Having to choose between a nonpartisan administration and a Tammany Hall administration, they have deliberately and shamelessly elected to go back to Tammany Hall. They have made Charles F. Murphy political master of the greatest city of the western hemisphere, and they have restored that older order from which the city escaped with so much difficulty and so much effort half a generation ago.

Volumes would not express more clearly the truth than the simple statement that the political organization whose name has become a byword not alone in America, but in Europe, whose title is an epithet of abuse all over the civilized world, has been permitted again to lay unclean hands upon the power and the control of this town.

Mr. Mitchel can endure his present defeat. He has done his duty. It is the people of this city who have cause for regret. One has to believe deeply in democracy not to find in disappointment like Tuesday's a cause for permanent distrust.

### New York Sun

Edmond Dantes, letting the gems trickle through his fingers when he opened the treasure chest of Monte Cristo, could have had no greater thrill than that which comes today to Murphy, McCooey and Company as they examine the booty.

Here is the police department, clean as a new white glove and strong as a vanadium hammer. It is years since it has been shamefully used. It becomes, according to the quality of the man who uses it, the city's protector or plunderer.

Here are the health and tenement house departments, machines for saving the lives of citizens or putting money in the pockets of grafters, according to their use.

Here are the departments of charities and correction, instruments for the aid of those infirm or for the padding of the interior of a contractor's pocket.

Here is the department of education, which may make or spoil a million children in four years.

Here are the docks—when Tammany had this department it made commerce stand and deliver; here the tax department, with which it is possible to put the screws on prosperity.

Here is the law department, with its huge patronage and the broad powers of a corporation counsel who can, if he is "the right man," give "the right opinion."

Here, shining more temptingly than all else, is the board of estimate, which spends nearly a billion dollars in four years. Here are the borough presidencies, important city governments of themselves.

The salaries of the best jobs, whether the city chamberlain's at \$12,000, or the commissionerships at \$7500 each, are trifles when a greedy boss is in command. These are the small coins on the top of the treasure chest. The doubletons are underneath: contracts, bribes, blackmail; the common pirates never see them. Theirs is to take their pay and make recalcitrant captives walk the plank.

Is there no shadow on the beach where the happy band sits about the great box of trove? Ah, yes! Off shore, not so far away but that its guns may be counted, lies that dreaded craft, the Governor's power.

Until Murphy lands a Murphyized Governor in Albany, his Mayor, his police commission and his district attorney will not be safe from removal for cause.

### New York Herald

To a visitor from another land not familiar with American political methods and who in consequence of his unfamiliarity assumed that charges solemnly iterated upon the stump must be true, it probably would seem that the election of Judge Hylan means the end of all that is worth while for New York. It means nothing of the sort. Judge Hylan is a quiet, unassuming man of distinctly judicial temperament who did not aspire to the mayoralty nomination and would have much preferred to remain on the bench. The fact that he is comparatively an un-

known man to his discredit, nor does it argue for failure in the new task he will undertake on Jan. 1. Whether he will rise equal to the responsibilities of an office that calls for administrative ability remains to be seen; but only the partisan opposition that is blind will condemn him in advance of trial.

Some of the elements that have supported Judge Hylan are bad. For the city's sake and for his own it is to be hoped that he will disappoint those elements in the efforts they will make to control or influence his official acts.

### New York World

The story of Tammany's triumph is the old story of divided opposition. That is what elected Van Wyck and gave New York over to the most shocking era of corruption that it had known since Tweed. That is what has elected Hylan and given New York over to whatever calamities Murphy and Hearst may have in store for it.

In the circumstances the Mayor was under no obligations to run, but he made the fight, and the fact that he made it wholly to his credit. That he was defeated in spite of the splendid record of his administration is not to the credit of the intelligence or civic patriotism of New York, to say nothing of the broader question of patriotism.

Judge Hylan's election can be regarded only with the gravest apprehension. The man has shown no capacity whatever for administering the affairs of this city, least of all in times like these, and the influences behind him could hardly be more sinister. He has shown no intelligent understanding of the city's complex problems of government. Nevertheless, New York has elected him and New York must take what it gets.

Four years of Hylianism, Murphyism, Hearstism—and Hulligutism—may teach New York some of the lessons that it is so evidently determined to learn only through bitter and shameful experience.

### New York Times

The chief concern now is to consider what the new Mayor can do. For he is the candidate of Tammany—the solid, irreducible minimum of the Tammany vote was given to him—and we know the desires and purposes of that organization. In respect to some matters of high importance the people of the city may enjoy a sense of security for irrevocable decisions already made, and the laws of the State protect them against the worst consequences of Tammany audacity. The dual subway contracts are beyond the reach of the Mayor and his associates upon the Board of Estimate. The pay-as-you-go policy is secure, the debt limit shelters the city against the extravagant issuing of obligations, and the new administration would be bold indeed should it venture upon any large increase in the budget, since the present budget was one of the chief points of the attack made by its supporters upon the present city government.

It is believed that Andrew J. Peters will receive the endorsement of the Good Government Association in a very short time. That Mr. Peters will receive the endorsement of other civic improvement associations and organizations is expected. His friends say that he will make a clean-cut vigorous campaign and seek his election on the high grounds of service and honest, intelligent, constructive effort in the conduct of the municipal government of Boston.

Mr. Peters today leased rooms on the second floor of the Journal Building to be used as his campaign headquarters. He said he had 150 volunteer workers out circulating his nomination papers.

Congressman Gallivan has made his entrance into the field, and his campaign promises to be vigorous. A persistent impression prevails that neither Mr. Gallivan nor Congressman Tague will "go through" in this campaign although both are loud in their protests that they are in earnest and are anxious to be elected Mayor of Boston. There is no doubt of the truth of the latter statement, at least, and both men probably intend to continue the distance until Dec. 18, but lookers-on say that influences will be brought to bear which will probably cause a change in the mayoralty race line-up before that date.

From what he has said, at the bonding hearing by the finance commission and at other times and places, it is plain that Mayor Curley believes his real and formidable opponent in the race for the mayoralty this fall in Boston is Andrew J. Peters. The Mayor sought to make the impression at both times he appeared on the witness stand before the finance commission that the hearing was being conducted solely for political motives and as hostile to himself. On one occasion he mentioned the name of Mr. Peters as the probable beneficiary of any political good likely to result from these hearings.

That the Finance Commission may call the attention of the Governor and the Attorney-General to the result of the disclosures brought out at the Mason Street hearings is entirely possible. The Mayor and his former corporation counsel, John A. Sullivan, are at direct variance as to the Mayor's connection at one time with the Daily Plumbing Supply Company. The Mayor denied having a monetary interest in this concern. Mr. Sullivan yesterday testified that the Mayor had told him he drew financial returns from his interest in that business. That was in the early part of 1914. The Mayor insists he withdrew from that concern early in that year, and that since then he has had nothing to do with it in any way.

Michael H. Corcoran, of 14 Alsworth Street, former chairman of the school committee, and Richard J. Lane of 50 Copeland Street, took out nomination papers for school committee today.

Candidates for the school committee taking out nomination papers on Wednesday were: Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, a present member of the committee but now with the one hundred and first Infantry in France; Dr. George W. Galvin and Mrs. Eya Hoffman, the latter a Socialist. Dr. Bogan's brother took out papers for the absent members of the board.

The 14 men who took out papers Wednesday for the three places in the City Council are:

John J. Cassidy of 25 Commonwealth Terrace, Allston; Thomas F.

## BOSTON ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEGINS

Five Candidates for the Mayoralty Entered at Beginning of Contest, Which Will Close at the Polls on Dec. 18

With five candidates in the field, the Boston mayoralty campaign opened today with more interest developing than at any time since the coming municipal election began to occupy the attention of the voters. Mayor Curley launched his campaign for reelection several months ago, in fact, he has been making his campaign for re-election as Mayor ever since he was installed almost four years ago. He insists that the accomplishments of his administration are his best reason for asking for votes to succeed himself. He told a committee of Roslindale men who conferred with him yesterday as to municipal improvements in their section of the city, with the exception of ten miles of good street paving, the present administration had done the paving of every other mile of well-paved streets in Boston. He said the city needs nearly \$20,000,000 to be expended on its streets to put them all in modern and proper condition.

Mayor Curley's candidacy was endorsed by the United Improvement Association last night by a vote of 32 to 9. Today the election commissioners were certifying the 3000 signatures filed on nomination papers for the Mayor yesterday.

That the present administration has been far from efficient or economical in its conduct of city affairs, the opposition to the Mayor is already declaring. Opposed to the reelection of Mr. Curley as Mayor are ranged Andrew J. Peters, former member of the lower house of Congress and former third assistant-secretary of the Treasury of the United States; James A. Gallivan, member of Congress from the South Boston and Roxbury district, and former chairman of the board of street commissioners where he made a good record; Peter F. Tague, member of Congress from the Charlestown, East Boston and old downtown Boston districts, and James Oneal, who represents the Socialist party. The Socialists in Boston propose to make an active campaign somewhat along the lines of the recent New York mayoralty campaign.

It is believed that Andrew J. Peters will receive the endorsement of the Good Government Association in a very short time. That Mr. Peters will receive the endorsement of other civic improvement associations and organizations is expected. His friends say that he will make a clean-cut vigorous campaign and seek his election on the high grounds of service and honest, intelligent, constructive effort in the conduct of the municipal government of Boston.

The Socialists total in the Massachusetts cities is about 80 per cent higher than it was in 1916. The vote for Mr. McCarty, Socialist candidate for Governor, 12,236 votes. In addition 90 of the 317 towns give Mr. McCarty 1250 votes. These returns insure the Socialists more than 3 per cent of the total gubernatorial vote of all parties, as yet not tabulated officially.

The Socialists were formerly a legal political party in Massachusetts for a short period, but they lost this standing when their candidate for Governor several years ago failed to obtain the necessary 3 per cent of the total.

The Socialist total in the Massachusetts cities is about 80 per cent higher than it was in 1916. The vote for Mr. McCarty in the cities Tuesday was as follows: Attleboro 161, Beverly 95, Boston 2975, Brockton 1342, Cambridge 271, Chelsea 395, Chicopee 94, Everett 158, Fall River 247, Fitchburg 415, Gloucester 87, Haverhill 357, Holyoke 359, Lawrence 811, Leominster 41, Lowell 208, Lynn 547, Malden 258, Mariboro 61, Medford 112, Melrose 42, New Bedford 400, Newburyport 54, Newton 74, North Adams 75, Northampton 71, Peabody 54, Pittsfield 315, Quincy 128, Revere 146, Salem 138, Somerville 180, Springfield 474, Taunton 161, Waltham 173, Woburn 19, Worcester 738.

The vote in the cities of the Social-Labor gubernatorial candidate, James Hayes, increased about 50 per cent over that of last year, his vote Tuesday being 3802, as compared with 2586 in 1916.

Chester R. Lawrence, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, received 2602 votes in the cities, as compared with 3458 a year ago.

### GIFT OF \$50,000 FOR GROUNDS OF HARVARD

Continuation of the work of beautifying the grounds of Harvard College is assured by the gift to the college of a fund of \$50,000 from Mrs. S. Parkman Blake of Boston as a permanent fund for this purpose. The gift, which was announced yesterday, is in memory of S. Parkman Blake '55 and Robert Parkman Blake '94, the husband and son, respectively, of the donor.

It is specified that the income of this fund be used "for the care of the yard or other grounds of the university." This will be Harvard's only endowment for the care of its grounds.

Prof. R. T. Fisher of the university has, in recent years, been in charge of the work of restoring the shade trees in the college yard, and of planting shrubs and vines to improve the general surroundings of the college. The cost of this work has been met by gifts and by the graduate classes.

### KREISLER PITTSBURGH CONCERT CANCELED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The engagement of Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, to appear here in Carnegie Hall tonight has been canceled, the director of public safety having ordered the Police Department to refuse a concert license to the artist.

The action was taken on the protest of patriotic organizations, whose members took the ground that since Mr. Kreisler is an officer in the Austrian army, and since Austria is the ally of Germany, it would be unpatriotic to permit him to appear at a public entertainment. The Director of Public Safety stipulated that Mr. Kreisler's manager be allowed to cancel the engagement before the police order was enforced.

Coffey, of 34 Havre Street, East Boston; Alfred E. Wellington, of 390 Meridian Street, East Boston, at present a member of the Council with the Good Government endorsement; George T. Daly, of 46 Massachusetts Avenue, South End; James T. Moriarty, of 280 Dorchester Street, South Boston, organized labor official; John T. Nolan, of 141 Winthrop Street, Roxbury; Joseph J. Leonard, of 9 Jamaica Avenue, an attorney and one time president of the United Improvement Association, now of the Constitutional Convention; John M. McDonald, of 211 M Street, South Boston; Louis E. Henderson, of 206 Heath Street, Roxbury; Patrick B. Carr, of 116 Russell Street, Charlestown; Philip L. McMahon, of 5 Wayne Street, Roxbury; an attorney; Thomas J. Francis, of 298 East Eighth street, South Boston; Frank B. Howland, of 3 Fountain Street, Roxbury, and Timothy L. Connolly of 26 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Roxbury.

Tremont St.  
Near West

**Chandler & Co.**

Established  
a Century

## Fur Hats

### Fur Trimmed Hats

Beautiful furs and fur trimmings, shown in a number of the newest hats, are as stylish as they are becoming.

Among the rich furs shown in the display of hats Friday and Saturday are:

#### Soldiers Sign Curley Papers

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—About 20 soldiers for the reelection of Mayor Curley of Boston obtained signatures to the Mayor's nomination papers here among the members of the three hundred and first regiment of infantry.

Boston's Own, yesterday. The political workers, headed by former Representative Theodore A. Glynn, president of the Tammany Club of Boston, were received by Col. Frank Tompkins, in command of the regiment. The soldiers who desired, signed the papers at the officers' mess quarters, 15 minutes being allotted to each company in which to affix their signatures. This is the first time signatures have been obtained at Camp Devens for this purpose.

#### SOCIALISTS RESUME LEGAL PARTY STATUS

The Socialist Party has again become a legal political party in Massachusetts, its candidate for Governor at Tuesday's annual state election having polled more than 3 per cent of the total vote for gubernatorial candidates. Any party whose gubernatorial candidate polls 3 per cent of the total becomes thereby a legal political party in Massachusetts and is entitled to participate in, and to nominate its candidates at, the primary elections. Other parties are obliged to place candidates in nomination for the election by circulating nomination papers.

Returns of the Socialist vote in all the Massachusetts cities give John McCarty, Socialist candidate for Governor, 12,236 votes. In addition 90 of the 317 towns give Mr. McCarty 1250 votes. These returns insure the Socialists more than 3 per cent of the total gubernatorial vote of all parties, as yet not tabulated officially.

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#### Hats at 10.00

Earlier prices 18.00 and 20.00

A special lot of about one hundred hats—some from our stock—some from a Fifth Ave. importer—styles tailored and dress.

#### Chiffon Velvet Dresses



More than one hundred, nearly all of Chandler & Co.'s own imported materials and made by their own skilled dressmakers.

For street wear  
For afternoon wear  
For evening wear  
For dinner wear

Prices range from

\$45 to \$65 up

#### STYLE FEATURES

Bustle-back effects, side-draped skirts, pointed overskirts, straight lines, fitted bodices, Georgette or velvet sleeves, etc.

#### RICH COLORS

Navy, sapphire, plum, taupe, dark brown, rose, also black.

#### FOR DINNER OR AFTERNOON

Dinner dresses, combined with net, metal beadings, jet, etc. Afternoon dresses—a fascinating display from tailored styles to more dressy gowns for club or bridge.

## Street and Dress Coats

Now the demand for *stylish coats* at moderate prices is greater than ever—now Chandler & Co. offer, to meet this demand, one of the finest assortments of coats they have ever shown. Early selection of materials, careful choice of the best models, make possible the values to be shown *Friday and Saturday*. Examples of the styles and prices follow:

#### Some of the Coats at 25.00</h4

## SUFFRAGISTS TO WORK FOR NATION

New York Meeting Empowers Delegation to Ask the President to Submit the National Amendment to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Having won the State by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand, women suffragists held a jubilee in Cooper Union, Wednesday night and empowered Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Howard Anna Shaw to carry to President Wilson a resolution asking him to urge upon the next Congress the immediate submission to the state legislatures of the Federal Constitutional Amendment granting the vote to women, in order that the 60-year struggle for the ballot might be ended and the women of the nation released to contribute their maximum help to it in making the world safe for democracy.

The theme of the many speeches was that victory in this State did not end activities of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, but rather released them for service to city, state and nation and to the women who are still fighting for the franchise elsewhere. It was said that New York suffragists would not cease working until every woman from the Atlantic to the Pacific had been granted the right to vote. The Union was throned and there was much enthusiasm. Several congressmen attended and made speeches.

With 896 out of 5772 districts missing the State gives 601,637 votes for suffrage and 504,402 against. New York City complete gives suffrage a majority of 92,696.

The mandate is effective after Jan. 1. Women will probably vote for the first time next April in the city local option elections and as a result a gain in non-license cities is expected.

Not the least significant feature of the suffrage victory is the fact that the forces for good government which are preparing to keep close watch on Tammany for the next four years now include the women. Since many observers believe that Tammany will be playing its last cards these four years, it is believed that the women will have much to do with ousting this influence in the next mayoralty election.

### Hylan's Final Plurality

Figures Show Largest Vote Ever Polled in City for Mayor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the New York City mayoralty election Judge John F. Hylan's plurality was 147,975. This plurality is 26,766 more than that polled for Mayor Mitchel four years ago.

The vote for Mayor stood:

John F. Hylan (Democratic) 297,282.

John Purroy Mitchel (Fusion) 149,307.

Morris Hillquit (Socialist) 142,178.

William M. Bennett (Republican) 53,678.

Those elected with Judge Hylan were Charles L. Craig, comptroller; Alfred E. Smith, now sheriff of New York County, for president of the Board of Aldermen; Edward Swann for District Attorney, and the presidents of the five boroughs of the city.

Complete returns compiled show that the Socialists elected seven members of the Board of Aldermen, a Municipal Court judge and 10 members of the Assembly.

**President to Meet Suffragists**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On Friday afternoon, at 4:30, President Wilson will receive at the White House a delegation of women voters and suffragists, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president, of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The delegation, in which will be represented the voting women of New York and the voteless women of Ohio and Indiana, will ask the President to include the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the legislative program that is to be outlined in his message to the next session of Congress.

**Philadelphia Recount Talk**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Town Meeting Party today is expected to ask for a recount in every city election division. The Vare-Smith ticket appeared early Wednesday morning to have won by 10,000 majority. This was later cut down, and it is possible, even without a recount, when the soldier vote is heard from, that James B. Sheehan, candidate for Register of Wills, and Frederick J. Shoyer, candidate for City Treasurer on the regular Republican ticket, will be found to have lost. Both sides are claiming advantage from the soldier vote. Officials of the Town Meeting Party claim that many ballots, legitimately cast for the independents, were thrown out.

### INCOME TAX FOR FRANCHISE URGED

John N. O'Donoghue, formerly of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue, appearing before the special recess committee on corporation franchise tax revision today, recommended the substitution of a straight income tax, as a means of assessing the franchise tax, for the dual plan of including merchandise and income which is being considered by the committee.

Mr. O'Donoghue pointed out many of the difficulties inherent to the plan as contained in the tentative draft headed "Throttling Democracy."

being considered by the legislators, chief among them being the problem involved in securing a working inventory upon which to base the merchandise tax.

He pointed out that most manufacturing concerns inventory their stock at the dull season, when they have very little raw material on hand and when the manufactured product has been distributed to purchasers. For purposes of an income tax, he said, this would make no difference, for the amount of raw material carried in the meantime would be reflected in the cash on hand. For purposes of a merchandise tax, however, such an inventory would be utterly unreliable.

### FOURTH ELEVATED DIVIDEND CUT OUT

Following Directors' Meeting Stockholders Get Notice of No More Payments in 1917

Stockholders of the Boston Elevated Railway will not receive, probably, a fourth dividend this year, according to a notice sent to stockholders following a meeting of the board of directors of the railway in Boston, today. The statement says that the 1½ per cent expected on Nov. 15 will not be given on account of lower earnings.

It adds that, as the success of the company in securing a fair revenue rests with the next Legislature, the directors intend "to urge as strongly as they know how, the passing of legislation which will permit the company to reestablish its credit and meet the legitimate demands of the public."

"In notices sent relative to dividend declarations in the past," says the statement, "your attention has several times been called to the fact that we are obliged to estimate the gross and net earnings of the last three months of the fiscal year and base the final dividend upon the estimate, having in mind, of course, provision for maintenance, depreciation and other possible increases in operation. In our judgment, the dividends already paid will have been earned, but it is now doubtful if the earnings for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1917, will justify the payment of any dividend in addition to the 3½ per cent already paid and we are now therefore making no such payment."

"We reiterate the statement which we have repeatedly made that 6 per cent per annum is the least rate your directors believe you are entitled to and that, if they are in a financial position to do so, it is the policy of the company to pay 1½ per cent quarterly dividends until such time in each year as the total earnings for that year may be estimated with such reasonable accuracy as to show whether or not this rate can be maintained."

"In order to provide sufficient net earnings to continue the payment of a fair dividend and properly conserve the interests of the stockholders, the company must have more substantial relief in the immediate future. Your directors recognizing the situation, commenced efforts with this end in view on May 22, 1916, in a communication to His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, urging the appointment of a commission to make special recommendations in regard to the Boston Elevated Company's situation.

"After long hearings the commission made a report to the Legislature, but the legislation resulting therefrom was of comparatively little value, and the Legislature referred the entire matter to the Public Service Commission with the direction that they still further investigate the company and make a report back to the Legislature the first of the next year."

### INCREASES ASKED IN RAILROAD RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A concerted effort to increase passenger as well as freight rates was seen in railroad petitions filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Central New England asked for an increase in mileage fares from 2½ cents to 2½ cents. Southeastern railroads asked permission to raise "interchangeable mileage" passenger rates from 2 to 2½ cents a mile.

### MAINE JAILS NEED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—Since the tightening up of the prohibitory law through numerous amendments at the last session of the Legislature, and the consistent enforcement which has since prevailed, there has been plenty of room in the county jails. Hardly enough prisoners are serving sentences at the Cumberland County farm to furnish a crew to do the chores and routine work, to say nothing of the extra work which the big estate requires to obtain the best results.

### CHILE CONSULATE FILLED

David Montt has taken charge of the consulate of Chile in Boston, according to the State Board of Labor and Industries today, and is in a better position to give special information on Chile to Massachusetts manufacturers interested in the market. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, Mr. Montt will perform consular work at the office of the State Board and the remainder of the week will be at the Babson Statistical Organization at Wellesley Hills.

### SOCIALISTS IN COURT

Charged with distributing Socialist literature, three women and two men, all of Roxbury, were arraigned in Roxbury District Court before Judge Palmer yesterday. One of the women was fined \$5 and the cases of the others were placed on file. The police said that the five were handing out Socialist circulars, one of which was

### DELEGATES DEFEAT LUCE AMENDMENT

Proposal to Delegate Law Making Power to Commissions and Other Agencies in the Constitutional Convention

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today defeated an amendment to the initiative and referendum, offered by Mr. Luce of Waltham, to give law-making power to boards, commissions and other agencies. The amendment raised the question that has come before the Legislature so often, usually to be answered decisively in the negative, when boards and commissions have sought to get a part of the law-making authority, which properly resides in the Legislature.

Evidently, many of the delegates recognized the Luce amendment as an old friend of their legislative days, although the amendment was vested in new phraseology and was not so extensive in scope. It was defeated on roll call by a vote of 169 to 84.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Luce read as follows: "A proposed law shall delegate to an agency which is to carry out the purpose of a proposed law. This is what numerous state boards and commissions have been refused by the Legislature in recent years on the ground that there is a strong tendency of boards to become little autocracies when vested with law-making power. They are not responsible to the voters and consequently are not inclined to consider the rights of all the people with the same attention as do the legislators, who are directly responsible to the people and subject to being turned out of office if their acts are tinged with partiality or professional bias."

As worded, the Luce amendment requires that law-making power be delegated to an agency which is to carry out the purpose of a proposed law.

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Many boards and other state agencies are filled with men who have developed decided points of view on questions of great concern to the people. That these views are not always wise or impartial may be seen by the frequency with which the Legislature regularly rejects many recommendations for laws emanating from some of the boards and agencies.

The Luce amendment would authorize these agencies to put laws into effect without consulting the Legislature, so far as they were within the scope of a proposed law referred to the people under the initiative and referendum plan.

After the amendment had been defeated, Mr. Luce gave notice that he would offer it again in a new form at a later stage of the proceedings.

The convention rejected another amendment offered by Mr. Luce, providing that not more than five measures should be submitted to the people in one year.

The convention revoked its order of yesterday to close debate on the third reading stage of the initiative and referendum debate at 11 a. m. tomorrow. An order offered by Mr. Churchill was adopted instead, limiting general debate to 20 minutes on each amendment, each speaker to be allowed five minutes.

### Initiative Criticized

Boston Attorney Raises Question as Effect in Present War

The initiative and referendum in Massachusetts is criticized on the ground that it is part of a movement to extend the same system to the Federal Government, in a public letter from Frank W. Grinnell, Boston attorney and one of the leading opponents of the initiative and referendum. Mr. Grinnell believes a federal initiative and referendum would be used to retard necessary quick action by the authorities, and raises the question of results to this country if some of our important war questions had been made subjects of the initiative and referendum plan.

Mr. Grinnell first quotes a newspaper report of statement in a public debate credited to Sherman L. Whipple, one of the supporters of the initiative and referendum in the Constitutional Convention, as follows:

"Responding to a question Mr. Whipple expressed the hope that the initiative and referendum would be passed here and that it would be taken into the United States Constitution. He said that he believed that it is more needed there than here; that the people at large should have a right to express themselves, and expressed confidence that, given the opportunity, they would have voted to enter on the present war."

Mr. Grinnell then goes on to say: "It is the first frank statement which has come from any leading delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the ultimate objects of some of the initiative and referendum leaders in this State. No delegate has yet ventured upon the floor of the convention to state that he is part of a movement which is ultimately aiming at the United States Constitution."

According to this report, Mr. Whipple believes that we should have had the machinery by which, when Congress declared war last spring, the Government, instead of being in a position to carry out much delayed plans of preparations for the war, could (and presumably would) have been held up by some form of referendum petition, started or circulated, perhaps, directly or indirectly, by German or hyphenated money, so that the entire war preparations of the nation would have been delayed until an election was called, ballots printed and a popular vote of the whole country taken on that question, with the inevitable weakness of the whole position.

**LIQUOR MEN AWAIT RETURNS**

COLUMBUS, O.—Six thousand and eighty-five saloonkeepers and 121 wholesale liquor dealers in Ohio, besides numerous brewers and distillers today were anxiously waiting to learn definitely whether Ohio had gone dry. The amendment, if carried, will make the State bone dry after March 1, 1919. About 30,000 Ohioans are engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor. Breweries and distilleries employ

of the Government during the interval.

"The same machinery, if we had had it, could, of course, have been used to delay or prevent the operation of the draft act or the legislation to provide for raising the necessary war funds. The fact that the people might have voted upon such a referendum to enter the war would not alter the fact that the people—that is, the nation—would have been infinitely weaker for the purpose of carrying on the war if such a referendum had taken place or could have taken place than they are today. Such machinery would invite disorganized condition, like that in which Russia appears to be for different reasons."

"Do the people of Massachusetts or the constitutional delegates believe that with the present problems facing the State and Nation it is good judgment, or even within the bounds of ordinary common sense, for Massachusetts to lend her name as an advertisement for the plan of creating machinery which can be used by skillful and designing men for the purpose of 'ham stringing' the State and Nation?"

### PROHIBITION IS NEEDED FOR FARMS

Former State Senator Says One of Great Causes of Unreliability in Labor Is Intemperance Among the Farm Hands

Wood needed for firewood in New England cannot be cut because labor is scarce and unreliable, and one of the greatest causes of its unreliability is intemperance among farm laborers.

George H. Ellis of Newton, owner of dairy farms and a former state senator, told the United Improvement Association at its meeting last night in the Boston City Club.

For this reason, Mr. Ellis told the meeting, national prohibition was at the least worth trying as a means of promoting national efficiency.

When asked today what he meant by statin in public that national prohibition would materially aid in solving the labor question so far as agriculture in this vicinity is concerned, Mr. Ellis said:

"I was speaking from my own experience as a farmer and dairyman employing some seventy-five men. One of my farms, situated in Newton, employs fifteen or sixteen men who do nothing but milk and care for 15 cows each. They are paid \$40 a month, with board and washing. Some of them are well educated and most of them at their best are first-rate citizens, but a large proportion of them after working a month or two are missing on the morning after pay-day and a visit to the employment offices a few days later will find them there without a cent, looking for work on some other similar farms. They find work without difficulty and go to another employer only to repeat the process.

This goes on for a year or two, when they find themselves again with us—and we are glad to get them, for they are good workers—only to repeat the same experience. Some of these men have been with us off and on for more than ten years and not one of them has a cent to his name.

"Much the same is true at my farms in Barre. Some of our men there have been with us five or six times in the past few years. They always come back with promise to remain sober and stay with us, but always the same result. Moral suasion or persuasion has only temporary effect.

"What I have said of men on the farm and in the dairy applies partially at least to the men who should now be chopping wood to relieve the shortage of fuel, as we have found by experience.

"Some of our friends tell us prohibition would not prohibit—that these men will get their liquor anyway, and cite the State of Maine. But that is local prohibition and the fact that it has failed proves nothing. I was told lately by a citizen of Nebraska that he and a large majority of the voters of Omaha had voted against prohibition. The success of a four months' trial had been so satisfactory that if another election were to be held now, Omaha would vote strongly for prohibition. But suppose it had failed; that is not a sufficient argument against national prohibition, which I should like to see tried at least as a war measure. We could then prove whether or not it will be effective."

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### NEW YORK PAPERS AND ANTI-AID VOTE

Significance of the Massachusetts' Amendment to Prevent Secular Use of Public Funds Unemphasized by the Press

Out of five New York newspapers printing accounts of the Massachusetts election only one allowed its headlines to mention specifically the sweeping victory of the anti-aid amendment to the constitution of one of the oldest states in the Union, around which Massachusetts voters recognized the greatest issue of the campaign.

The reelection of the Republican ticket headed by Governor McCall, although a foregone conclusion, actually overshadowed by the tremendous fight for the amendment to perpetuate and defend the constitutional right to religious freedom and the separation of church and state, was dealt with by the New York press as the dominant issue. This was in spite of the fact that the Massachusetts contest, to prevent public funds from being appropriated for private institutions and purposes, involves the same sort of challenge against such public expenditures that caused discussion and investigation of sectarian charitable institutions in New York during Mayor Mitchel's administration.

**MC CALL REELECTED IN MASSACHUSETTS**

Republican Governor Beats F. W. Mansfield by Plurality of 70,000

## RALLY HELD FOR WAR CAMP FUND

Grafton Cushing and Others Speak for Project at the Noon-day Meeting Held at Liberty Bridge on the Common

Work on the War-Camp Community Fund in Boston progressed more rapidly today with larger subscriptions reported during the day, swelling the total of \$132,706.21 reported this morning and an unusually large crowd attending the noonday rally at Liberty Bridge on the Common. Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, spoke for the fund, urging the civilians to stand behind the men in the trenches by providing clean amusement for them while on leave.

Franklin W. Gane of the executive committee and Louis Schworm from Commonwealth Pier were the other speakers who told of the need of the men for better recreational opportunities. A quartet of sailors from the pier rendered patriotic selections.

Groups of young women who have volunteered their services toured the downtown restaurants of the city today in their efforts to raise Boston's share of the Fund.

Yesterday there were more small donations received than on any day previous, showing that the public is in accord with the movement to provide recreation for the enlisted men. The Boston Rotary Club raised \$500 at a luncheon, and several large subscriptions were received which made the result of the third day of the campaign most gratifying to the committee.

More than 90 camps and posts for soldiers, sailors, marines, aviators, and other service branches have already been established in the United States. In these camps approximately 1,250,000 men are to be trained for service abroad, and it is the aim of the War-Camp Community Fund to provide for them the same social environment they would enjoy at home. The amount required to carry on this work is \$3 for each man.

Working outside the training camps, the War-Camp Community Fund will carry on its work along varied lines. There will be several committees in each war-camp community, with many auxiliaries. The accommodations committee will provide adequate sleeping and restaurant facilities for the soldiers and relatives visiting the city, and will arrange for down-town rest rooms and soldiers' clubs. A church cooperation committee is another branch of the work, whose work is to get the soldiers to attend church services, and make them feel that some church is theirs to attend while in the vicinity. Week-night socials are planned for the men, and the soldiers will be entertained in the homes of church members.

A commercial relations committee provides for a fair deal on all transactions between men and officers of camp and the citizens and tradesmen of a city. The educational committee will furnish teachers of French and German for camp classes, and arrange debates and educational work of all sorts.

Committees of women and girls will be organized into patriotic clubs to look after the interests of women guests who visit the camp.

An information bureau will be established in each camp community, where soldiers may get general information about the neighborhood, also maps, and lists of places available for recreation.

Another committee will provide musical entertainments with community singing and band concerts, also Sunday entertainments. A recreation committee will attend to all outdoor sports, and a public welfare committee will care for soldiers under arrest.

A special appeal is now being made by the War-Camp Community Fund for the Soldier Club in Ayer. The building is now under construction, and will provide for the leisure time of the enlisted men.

### Letters for Soldiers

Girls' Organization Proposes to Help Befriend Camp Devens Men

**CAMP DEVENS**, Ayer, Mass.—The Loyal Girls of America, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., of which Miss Grace Elmore is secretary, have written to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, in command of the camp, asking permission to write letters to the soldiers.

The organization is patterned somewhat after the "Godmothers" of the French Army, who, since the war began, have been befriending the soldiers and doing a valuable work. The Loyal Girls of America have chapters in 85 cities and towns throughout the country, having been organized since last May.

"Each member is pledged to act as a little mother to the men who are serving in the war," Miss Elmore writes. "Each girl can commence at once to give the real service that only a loyal girl can give—such as an occasional letter filled with home news, a box of candy, or a magazine." Chapters are being formed in many new places, and Major-General Hodges told the regimental commanders that they might do as they pleased with regard to the matter. The names of those who want to receive letters will be collected and forwarded to the society, which will in turn assign one of its members to look after a certain soldier, write him interesting letters, send him papers and magazines, and in short do all the little things that a mother would do for her boy away at war.

Announcement has been made at divisional headquarters that Lieut. Robert C. Denning of C company of the three hundred and second infantry has been appointed divisional athletic officer, succeeding Lieut. W. W. Cow-

ell. Richard F. Nelligan of Cambridge has been appointed civilian aid for the organization of athletic activities in camp.

The presidents of 27 colleges, which comprise most of the educational institutions in New England, will hold a meeting with the 1500 college graduates and undergraduates who are among the officers and enlisted men of the camp on Friday, Nov. 16. The meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

Cobblers throughout the camp are holding up hundreds of pairs of shoes for repair until the Government supplies the necessary leather. The constant marching about in the daily training has worn through many of the heavy soles in a short space of time.

Private John Kondek, who deserted the ranks on Sept. 5, has been brought back to camp by army officials. He was found in the East Douglas woods clad in civilian clothes and his uniform was discovered hidden beneath a pile of stones. He was hungry, and when brought back to camp demanded beefsteak and Polish bread. He finally ate a bowl of crackers and milk. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Stillman of the ammunition train to which the man was attached, has not yet decided whether the case will be brought before a general or special court-martial.

The first battalion of the three hundred and first infantry is spending long hours in the field, marching in company drill, skirmishing in extended order, and carrying out all sorts of military tactics in their intensive work.

### Camps Are Inspected

**Maj. Frank M. Dunby of Engineering Division Visits Ayer**

Maj. Frank M. Dunby, in charge of the engineering division of the cantonment department of the United States Army, left Boston today for a visit to Ayer, where he is inspecting the equipment, buildings and heating facilities of Camp Devens. Major Dunby is making a tour of the cantonments in this country, and will make recommendations to the War Department concerning ways of bettering the camps.

At Ayer Major Dunby was in conference with Maj. Edward A. Canfield Jr. concerning the progress in finishing the winter work for the cantonment. Tonight Major Dunby is to speak at the Engineers Club in Boston on the work of the cantonment department.

The cantonment department is headed by Brig.-Gen. I. W. Lattell, U. S. N. A., quartermasters corps, and it has supervised and constructed 20 cantonments for the national army, 20 for the regular army, and has arranged 16 camps for the national guard. Since organized, last May, the department is building storage depots along the Atlantic Coast, one of which is expected to be located in Boston.

In commenting on Camp Devens, Major Dunby told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was like all the other cantonments, "about done." The steam heating is behind schedule, he said, but they are trying to speed up the work as much as possible. He scouted the report that private contractors were receiving a 10 per cent profit on the cantonment work, explaining that the profit on none was more than \$250,000, or about 6 per cent. Major Dunby is a Boston man, having been with the coast artillery corps of the Massachusetts National Guard, and served in the old first corps cadets. Other Boston men in the cantonment division are Maj. Joseph N. Willett and Maj. Robert E. Hamilton.

### Technology Men Rate High

Technology men in military service score high in their examinations, according to a letter received by Major Cole, head of the Military Department from the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. Special mention is made by the latter of the candidates for the regular engineering corps, as out of 35 men who were examined for the corps, 14 were graduates of Technology, their percentage being the highest among all the candidates.

The combined figures give Technology 16 out of a total of 41 appointments from all of the colleges in the country. There are still about 200 vacancies, and Technology authorities are looking to it that the successful percentage from the institute will be even greater.

Students in the Army School of Aeronautics are now designated by a wide band of white cloth worn on the campaign hat.

**War Activity Photographed**

Motion pictures of war activities in New England are to be taken for war archives, and the films will also be distributed through the councils of defense in the different states for educational purposes. Every phase of training at the army posts will be reproduced. The pictures will be taken by photographers in the signal corps, and W. F. Niebuh will direct the production of the films for the committee of public information of which George Creel is the civilian head. The first specimen films have arrived in Boston, and will be shown on Saturday afternoon and evening in Symphony Hall in aid of the War-Camp Community Fund.

### Trench Work Proceeding

**CAMP GUINNESS**, Framingham, Mass.—Five new recruits for the machine gun company have arrived in camp and have been assigned. Trench construction is well under way, the work being done by the fifth infantry. A series of trenches has been laid out, and three battalions armed with spades and shovels have begun the constructive work. The trenches are located on the west end of the parade ground, and as the work progresses, Captain Cabot and Captain Canfield of the Harvard regiment explain the details.

## PLANT DEDICATED AS PATRIOTIC WORK

**Great Destroyer Undertaking at Squantum, Begun Oct. 7. Proposes to Complete 150 of the Craft Within 18 Months**

Out at the old aviation field in the Squantum district of Quincy, Mass., where the big destroyer works for the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation are being erected, work stopped for a few minutes the other day for the raising of the American flag, dedicating the plant as a patriotic project and apportioning every employee that he is an accredited war worker. Few up to that time had realized the size of the project or, beyond the fact that the landscape is changing daily, the extraordinary activity that is being displayed, night and day, out on the flats beside the Neponset River.

Work began on Oct. 7. That is to say, on that day the contractors and their workers journeyed across the marsh and actually undertook the task of raising a plant of concrete and steel, the area of which, under roofs, will be 27.5 acres, which will cost the people millions of dollars, and which, it is proposed, will complete 150 destroyers within 18 months from the date of the building of the plant commenced.

Within the big enclosure there is a village of some 50 or more wooden buildings, steam-heated and electric-lighted, including offices, bunkhouses, a restaurant seating 1700, recreation halls, besides tool houses, supply houses, boiler houses, pipe shop and other structures of like character. The concrete foundations for two-thirds of the buildings of the plant are completed. Behind a wall of earth the surface of a large part of the site is being raised, big dredges are cutting a channel in the harbor and pumping ashore the mud from the bottom; while across the open marsh railroad and street car tracks are slowly making their way from the city. More than 3000 men are at work building the plant, a number which, it is expected will soon be increased to 6000 or 7000.

The first steel construction went up on Oct. 24, 18 days from the time the contractors appeared on the ground, and now the steel work of one building, which will cover three acres, is practically all in place.

To do this, the contractors, the Atherton Construction Company and Monks & Johnson, engineers, have worked at topmost speed. United States Government Supervising Engineer T. C. Atwood and his force are on the scene representing the Government, while Assistant Paymaster Clement T. Bates with 45 petty officers are checking all payrolls, materials and other expenditures for Government work. When they put foot on the ground, there was not even a road over which to haul their material. The first thing to be done was to build one. They took heavy planks and laid them across the marsh, corduroy fashion; it took about 70,000 feet of timber to do it—and filled in with earth and gravel. Over this road there has been an almost uninterrupted stream of travel, composed for the most part of heavy motor trucks weighted down with steel girders, cement, and other things that enter into the construction of the buildings. Then they set to work to build quarters for men and supplies; in some cases constructing them without regard to where they were to be placed, and hauling them to the required sites afterwards.

They built bunks for the mechanics, two men to a room; each room with steam heat, electric light and window; each bunk of iron, with new mattress, spring, pillow and two blankets; and each house with modern plumbing and shower baths and individual recreation room. They built other bunks for the Italian laborers, with large recreation halls in each building, and each having its own janitor to take care of the cleaning. For the Italians, also, they have provided their own grocery store. A lunch room, at which complete meals could be obtained at reasonable prices, was erected, and since has been superseded by the larger restaurant. A theater and recreation hall is nearing completion, which will be kept stocked with reading matter, and in motion picture shows will be given. The steam with which these buildings are heated is conveyed from central boiler houses in overhead insulated pipes.

The plant itself is to be the biggest destroyer plant in the world—unless, possibly, Germany has something bigger of which the rest of the world knows nothing. An idea of its extent can be gained from the dimensions of the buildings: General machine shop, 200 by 300, covering 1.4 acres; pipe shop, 179 by 362, 1.5 acres; sheet metal shop, 142 by 362, 1.4 acres; office, 60 by 200, .28 acre; storehouse, 200 by 300, 1.4 acres; boilerhouse, 60 by 200, .28 acre; plate storage, 200 by 550, 2.7 acres; building slips, 315 by 550, 4.8 acres; wet basin and wharf, 640 by 525, 7.5 acres; warehouse, 340 by 350, 2.74 acres; plate yard, 660 by 220, 3.32 acres; plate and angle shop, 200 by 660, 3 acres; plate assembling, 250 by 610, 3.5 acres; and a recreation building, 40 by 100, seating 400 men. The structural steel to be used in trusses, beams and columns will amount to 20,000,000 pounds; it will require 120 tons of putty to put the glass in the windows; the amount of fill needed on the site is approximately 650,000 cubic yards, which, it is estimated, would require a train 287 miles long for hauling; the wiring in the plant, electric and power, would be sufficient for a city of 10,000 population; and approximately 7,000,000 feet of lumber will be used.

They call it the "Victory Plant," and to impress upon every one the importance of doing his level best to build it quickly, there are posters at

every turn, in English or Italian, stating the case vigorously, with such expressions as this:

"This work is more than a construction job. It is our chance to help win the war."

The officials in charge of the work intend to do a good deal more to keep before the men the fact that it is a war work of the greatest magnitude. For one thing, it is the intention to take pains to show the Italians that they are working for the cause of their own country as well as that of the United States. As one official worded it, he will "hook up their job and the war," and keep up their enthusiasm by showing pictures of the war on the Italian front.

**PEOPLE IN THE NEWS**

**Irving T. Bush**, who is to be chief executive of the New York Port Board, recently created, and with complete powers of control over all waters, piers, craft, and marine apparatus operating in either New York or New Jersey waters, is perhaps the best-informed person on terminal facilities and operation of the same, in the United States. Moreover, he resides within the Greater New York area, has his own large investments there in the Bush Terminal on the Brooklyn front of the harbor, and is especially conversant with conditions as they are and have been in the area which he is to control. He was the unanimous choice for the post of director of the newly created port board, and when summoned to the task by Secretary Baker, at once accepted. It is expected that not only will he organize the port to meet the war necessities of the nation, but that he will establish precedents in coordinate action by New York and New Jersey, by common carriers, terminal owners and operators, shippers and dock workers, of the same, the port board, and when summoned to the task by Secretary Baker, at once accepted. It is expected that not only will he organize the port to meet the war necessities of the nation, but that he will establish precedents in coordinate action by New York and New Jersey, by common carriers, terminal owners and operators, shippers and dock workers, of the same, the port board, and when summoned to the task by Secretary Baker, at once accepted. 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## CURRENT CLAIMS OF LIQUOR MEN

Statements Which Are Alleged in Numerous Instances to Be Based on False Premises — Figures Tell Different Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Publications issued by and for the liquor interests are stating in their campaign against prohibition, that "the Maine election proved conclusively that the liquor industry has absolutely nothing to do with women not getting the vote; that when the war is over in the spring (it probably will be, for peace is coming; it is in the air) the people will be so glad to be free from the horrors of war that agitation of any kind will not be welcome, and they will therefore show little interest in any further agitation of the liquor problem; that the Anti-Saloon League is unpatriotic, because it blocked every piece of war legislation by prohibition riders; that the United States Brewers Association is patriotic, because it pledged aid to the Government in the war; that it does not talk or complain against taxation, and that it raises the wages of the laboring man, the fairness and justice of which act will appeal to all thinking men and women, and prove that the brewer is not as black as he is painted by the prohibition leaders."

In one of the current issues, there is an interesting reference to Springfield, Ill. In a dry city "there has been no end of rioting during the past few weeks." It is not stated in so many words that the absence of liquor is the cause of the riots, but the question is asked whether, if the city were wet, the "paid reformers" would not be claiming that the cause of the troubles was liquor.

Often items bearing a significant relation to each other may be found separated. On the same page of one organ this paragraph is printed:

"Prohibition that does not prohibit is a winning proposition, but prohibition that really prohibits will never suit a people who drink each year, 2,000,000,000 gallons of beer and 150,000,000 gallons of bourbon and ryes."

And further on one reads that the production of beer, "while greater than that of the previous year, fell considerably behind the high record of 1914. Last year taxes were paid on 60,729,509 barrels at \$1.50 a barrel, and other taxes on brewers and retailers brought the total up to \$91,897,193, against \$88,771,104."

It might have been added that the total consumption of spirits, malt liquors and wines in the United States, in 1915, was 2,015,595,291 gallons, or 236,677,474 gallons less than the total consumption in 1914, and 134,404,709 gallons less than the 2,000,000,000 gallons of beer and the 150,000,000 gallons of bourbon and ryes referred to as being the total consumption according to the figures of the liquor interests. In July and August, 1917, the sales of beer in the United States decreased 1,738,500 gallons.

The references with regard to the Maine election, in which woman suffrage was defeated, are also of much interest. Maine, having been a prohibition State for 40 years, voted strongly against giving the ballot to women. The inference from the liquor argument that defeat of woman suffrage in a prohibition State cannot in any degree be laid at the door of the opponents of prohibition, is that there was no pro-liquor influence at work in the election. The inference, prohibition leaders point out, can be carried further; evidently it is to the interests of the liquor people to create the impression that they are not active in those states which have declared for prohibition.

The sincerity of the prohibitionists is continually being questioned by the liquor interests. One brewers' organ denounces them as selfish, and only using "their fool slogan catch simpletons to boost them into political and economic power. They are the enemies of this and every other nation in which they carry on their reactionary and destructive propaganda."

There are so many statements worthy of notice, but one can group the most striking of them into this closing paragraph: "The pretense of the prohibition fakers that they are actuated only by a desire to benefit humanity is false. They are actuated simply and solely by an insatiable greed for more economic and political power than they now have. Not satisfied with the little that they deserve owing to their poor mental and other qualifications, they want to conquer the earth. They cannot, and they shall not succeed!" "Prosperity is still with us, it will continue to keep our industries busy, and, therefore, extend the consumption of beer." "There are very few total abstainers." The United Brewers Association "is equal to the most patriotic industrial organizations upon American soil—and second to none other."

Rock Island Situation  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Facing govern-

ment prohibition of liquor sales in this city—the only wet town in a community of 150,000 and the biggest distribution point on the border of bone-dry Iowa—the Retail Liquor Dealers Association has called in State's Attorney Floyd E. Thompson and Mayor McConochie to help them to control boot-legging to soldiers.

This unusual situation has followed a formal notice to the police authorities by federal secret service agents that unless strict regulation shall prevail, the War Department will take charge of the saloons here, closing them up under the federal statute which prohibits saloons within five miles of a military post. Hundreds of men sent to the Rock Island Arsenal to complete their training in ordnance and hundreds of others stationed here are said to be procuring liquor without trouble.

A squad of federal agents recently checked up on conditions, and their report, it is said, cites instances of men in uniform being sold liquor without question across bars at all hours and supplied through boot-leggers, apparently winked at by the police. The government agents on their last visit let it be known however, that such conditions would no longer be tolerated, and liquor men have been forced to take immediate steps to save themselves from an absolutely closed shop.

### AGRICULTURISTS MEET IN BELFAST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The County Antrim committee of agriculture held a meeting in the county courthouse, Belfast, recently, the chairman, Mr. J. Stompe F. McCance, D. L., presiding. The committee considered various schemes for the coming year, and adopted the following:

Itinerant instructor in agriculture, winter agricultural classes, horticulture and bee keeping, poultry keeping, cattle stations, butter-making, cottage and farm prizes, live stock, subsidies to shows, agricultural school (Greenmount). A sum of £5000 odd was provisionally set aside for the schemes.

The Londonderry county committee of agriculture submitted a resolution protesting against the proposed plan of a diminishing scale of prices for beef cattle from September to January, on the grounds that such a change would be injurious to the interests of the community and the cattle-raising industry; and urging that an immediate meeting of the council of agriculture be consulted on the matter. The resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Gregg, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and the secretary was directed to forward same to the vice-president of the department of Agriculture (Ireland).

Under the will of William Gibson, a sum of £10,000 has been bequeathed to the Queen's College, Belfast, to found agricultural scholarships for the sons of farmers from Counties Antrim and Down, and Messrs. R. T. Martin, John Sinclair, and William McGuffin, from the Advisory Committee of Agriculture of the Queen's University appeared before the committee with the object of getting the assistance or cooperation of the County Antrim agricultural committee in the formation of a scheme whereby the scholarships provided under the will might be awarded. After hearing the deputation, a subcommittee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Queen's University on the subject.

The committee decided that the value of bull premiums to be offered in the coming year should be as follows: Pure-bred dairy short-horn bull £70; ordinary short-horn bull £15; Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, and registered dairy, £12; Galloway, £10.

It was proposed by Mr. McConnell, seconded by Mr. Fitzgerald, and carried, that the County Council be notified that the committee are prepared to undertake the administration of a county forestry scheme, should such a scheme be adopted by the County Council, and the necessary funds be provided by a special rate.

FREMANTLE'S PROGRESS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

PERTH, W. Aus.—"On the whole, trade has been fairly well sustained," declared Mr. F. W. Barrymore, president of the Fremantle Chamber of Commerce, in his annual address, in which he reviewed the progress of Fremantle, West Australia's chief port. Although ready money had been plentiful in the past year, he said, and had been freely spent, business in imported lines was becoming more and more difficult, owing to scarcity of supplies and the uncertainty of shipping. This restriction, however, had stimulated production in the State. In the course of his review, Mr. Barrymore pointed out the opportunity for Australian flour in Java and the Malay Straits, where American flour had formerly held the market. More flour was offering for the East than could be shipped. Sandalwood shipments had been small owing to lack of tonnage. Large stocks of pearl shell were accumulating and causing anxiety to pearlers, who found that war's toll on shipping had temporarily deprived them of markets.

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## SWIMMING POOL FOR THE SOLDIERS

Fund Being Raised in Seven  
States Represented at Camp  
Funston, to Provide Means of  
Training American Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—John F. Dillon of Topeka, after a conference with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the eighty-sixth division, now at Camp Funston, has undertaken the raising of a fund in the seven states represented in the eighty-ninth division, to build and equip a big swimming pool at Camp Funston.

It is not a matter of luxury for the men or even of cleanliness, according to Mr. Dillon. "General Wood explained that every man in the American armies must be taken across the sea and through the submarine zone, where it was always a possibility that the transport would be torpedoed," said Mr. Dillon. Therefore it is necessary that every man on those boats know how to swim. If a man were able to keep himself afloat for an hour or two after his boat was sunk, the chances are that he would be picked up.

"General Wood believes that swimming lessons would be of almost as much practical value to the men as some of the other things they are taught during the training period. He has several men in his command who are expert swimmers and have taught swimming. He would detail these men to teach others if a pool were provided.

"The War Department officials were asked if swimming pools were contemplated. The reply was no one had proposed it before; that it was easy to see the usefulness of the lessons; but that every one was so busy completing work already assigned that the swimming pool matter could not be taken up at present.

"At Camp Funston I have had assurances that the Government will provide a site for the pool, with light, heat and water supply. The government engineers will draw the plans and superintend the construction of the building if money can be raised to pay for materials and construction."

Some of the cities near the camps have arranged for the soldiers in training to use the school and Y. M. C. A. pools. At Manhattan, the Kansas Agricultural College gives soldiers swimming lessons.

### COMMUNITY HOG RANCH

FARGO, N. D.—Farmers residing in the vicinity of St. John, N. D., will soon have in operation one of the biggest hog ranches in the Northwest run on the cooperative plan, says the Forum.

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Handbook for Columbia Grafonolas and Records

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The Grafonola Company  
OF NEW ENGLAND

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## MILK DISTRIBUTION INQUIRY COMPLETED

Massachusetts Food Administrator Now Has Figures Upon Which He Will Determine Prices to Go in Effect Dec. 1

Investigation of the cost of transporting milk from the producer to the consumer in Boston has been practically completed by a corps of experts employed by Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill of Massachusetts, and the data obtained has been placed in the hands of Henry C. Endicott, the Massachusetts Food Administrator, for use in determining the Dec. 1 milk rates for Boston and vicinity.

Whether the new rates will be higher or lower than those which now obtain and which were put into operation on Oct. 15, will depend considerably on the price of feed as bearing on the producing rate, and the success of the proposed revision of the methods of distribution as bearing on the price to the consumer.

According to Assistant Atty.-Gen. Arthur D. Seagrave, who has been directing the work of the experts, the investigation has shown that on the basis of the present price for milk at the barn door, and the present methods of distribution in Boston, a fair and reasonable price for delivered milk of an average quality in greater Boston is 14 cents a quart, which is exactly the rate approved by Mr. Endicott on Oct. 15 for the six weeks ending Dec. 1. It also has been found that it costs 12 cents to transport milk from the farm to the Boston milk dealer, bottle it, and send it to the milk depots which are now selling milk "over the counter" for 11 cents. It has been determined therefore that the proprietors of such milk depots are entitled to charge 12½ cents for handling the product.

A large proportion of the milk used in Boston is sold in large containers or wholesale. Such wholesale prices are paid by hotels, large restaurants, and public and private institutions. A considerable portion of this wholesale milk comes from Maine through the Turner Center Creamery Company of Auburn, Me., which has recently opened a large milk handling station on Endicott Street in the North End district. According to the milk experts a fair and reasonable price for wholesale milk in Boston is 11 cents a quart.

In settling the producing rate for milk last month Mr. Endicott made use to a considerable extent of the data obtained by the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its investigation of milk production in New England. The committee found that it cost 6.04 cents to produce a quart of ordinary milk on the average New England farm on June 1. Since that date, the price of feed has increased 10 or 15 per cent so that the present producing cost of a quart of milk on an average New England farm is a trifle under 7 cents.

Not only has the cost of milk production increased since June 1, but it had advanced a trifle since Mr. Endicott fixed the production price on Oct. 15. However, the average New England milk producer is better satisfied with the price which he now receives for milk than for some years.

It is expected, however, that the producer will soon have the benefit of a lower feed cost, through the resumption of flour milling, which will increase the quantity of bran, gluten and other wheat by-products. But the principal reduction in milk producing rates must come from lower corn prices. The new corn crop is expected to be available within the next three weeks. Milk experts look for a decline of 25 per cent on corn prices and nearly as much in wheat by-products, so that the feed cost of milk production is expected to be reduced by nearly a quarter by or shortly after Dec. 1.

A material reduction in the farm price of milk would be regarded as almost certain were it not for the fact that farm laborers are becoming very scarce, and such as remain are demanding increased wages. An offset to the high cost and scarcity of milkers and other farm help is the milking machine, which has saved the situation in many a New England farm in the last year, when the hired man suddenly left for the front, or failed to return from a visit to some nearby city. Some milk farmers have been loth to take up milk machines, but even those who still rely on hand milking, keep several sets of machines ready for emergency.

Lower feed costs and milking machines may therefore bring a reduction in the price of milk at the barn door during the next few months. Railroad rates, however, are not likely to decline, and for that reason comparatively little reduction is looked for between the country railroad station and the receiving stations at East Somerville, Cambridge and Dorchester where the bulk of the milk for Boston is received.

It is through a coordination of the system of milk distribution and obviating so much duplication of effort that Mr. Endicott hopes to bring about either a reduction in the price of delivered milk or to prevent a further advance in rates and at the same time enable the average dealer to make a fair and reasonable profit and so continue in the business.

Lower milk prices for Boston, and possibly for other large milk consuming centers in New England must come largely, it is declared, from more efficient methods in production and distribution. The system of selling milk "over the counter" to those who are willing to pay cash and carry home their purchase, has come to stay, in the opinion of the Massachusetts Food Administrator, for the reason that such a system is the most practical and economical that has yet been tried. It is possible that the local boards of health may permit the

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## GOVERNMENT WORK STRIKE IS EXTENDING

(Continued from page one)

fact, I understand that there is a concerted movement of the unions to call off their men on all government jobs, solely to force the Government to recognize and to deal with the unions. Such a course, however, would be in direct violation of the United States Constitution, which prohibits the Government from discriminating in favor of any class of people, etc."

Henry Howard of Howard Brothers Company, contractor, engaged on a new storehouse at the Charlestown Navy Yard, said today that their 15 carpenters had quit work, and that this strike has tied up the metal workers on the job.

William Crane Sr. of the William Crane Construction Company, which is erecting buildings at the naval hospital, said that 300 carpenters went out without notice, and he said the remaining 200 may be induced to strike before the day is over. An official of the Eavatt Construction Company, also engaged on the navy yard storehouse, said that 150 union carpenters, iron workers, engineers, cement finishers and elevator operators have struck on his job, and that 200 unskilled men, including bricklayers, are still at work.

Employment of nonunion men on the erection of new gun and gun carriage factories at Watertown and on construction of the "Victory Destroyer Plant" at Squantum, a section of Quincy, Mass., is the ostensible complaint of the union leaders, who claim to have called 1000 workmen out. According to officials of the construction concerns, however, not all of the men called out actually left their work.

Colonel Dickson charges that the union leaders seek to have the Government violate its contracts by compelling the contractors to employ nothing but union workmen, although the standard government contract permits the employment of either union or nonunion men. In a statement Colonel Dickson says concerning the Watertown situation:

"From reliable information it appears that L. B. Chadwick, business agent of Structural Iron Workers' Union, persuaded business agents of the Carpenters', Electricians', Hoisting Engineers', Iron Workers', Steam Fitters and Plumbers' unions to strike on the buildings being erected at this arsenal. As all carpenters, electricians, steam fitters and plumbers continue to work, it would appear that individual members of these four unions refused to strike. Mr. Chadwick succeeded in having structural iron workers and hoisting engineers strike, and no members of these two trades are at work, about 62 men being on strike.

"Mr. Chadwick told Stone & Webster that he was going to make all members of the various builders trade unions working at this arsenal go out on strike, and thereby force the United States to use union labor only, in the erection of buildings. As far as can be ascertained, no individual workman has a single grievance against contractors or the arsenal.

The buildings being erected are required for the production of heavy mobile artillery carriages, forgings for heavy field artillery guns, projectiles and other war munitions that are most urgently needed by our troops abroad.

The completion of the plant and the obtaining of an output of carriages, guns, etc., on the earliest possible date is imperative to the success of our army.

"The New England Structural Company has a contract for the erection of the steel work for two buildings at this arsenal. The Belmont Iron Works of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Ferguson Steel & Iron Company of Buffalo, N. Y., have contracts for erecting the steel work on three other buildings. These contracts were executed for and in behalf of the Secretary of War on the standard forms prescribed by War Department, and in accordance with Civil Service regulation and law, a contractor is at liberty to use either union labor or open shop. Mr. Chadwick's position is that unless the United States violates these contracts and forces contractors to use union labor only, the buildings will not be put up if he can prevent it."

The first of a series of conferences in the Fore River shipbuilders' strike case was held at the State House on Wednesday afternoon when Henry B. Endicott, the arbitrator who is executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, met representatives of the workmen and of the firm. Most of the conference yesterday was taken up with a discussion of the classification of the Fore River employees, which is the chief point in dispute.

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## COAL SEIZURES ARE DISAPPROVED

Fuel Administrator's Shipping Schedule Disarranged by Ohio Officials Acts — Tidewater Pool Plan Is Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield expresses strong disapproval of the action of officials in several Ohio municipalities in seizing coal in transit. In some towns tracks were torn up, delaying the movement of whole trainloads of coal, and causing hardship in other towns in Ohio and in other states. These confiscations have disarranged shipping arrangements, whereby Dr. Garfield sought to get a winter supply of coal through to the Northwestern states in good season before lake transportation closes. The state fuel administrators have power to take measures to stop these confusions.

The Fuel Administrator has formally approved the so-called Tidewater Coal Exchange, formed to act as a common agency to facilitate transportation of coal and to reduce delays in the use of coal cars and coal-carrying vessels. An order has been issued requiring all trans-shippers of coal at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads to make shipments through this exchange.

The exchange was organized some time ago and practically all shippers to these points have been handling and making shipments through the exchange, a few shippers remaining outside, which interfered with the successful operation of the exchange, in that 100 per cent efficiency could not be obtained unless all shippers were members and handled the coal through this exchange.

The order will result in all shipments through these ports being handled through the medium of exchange, and it is estimated will result in increased production of approximately 10,000,000 tons a year, on account of the decrease in detention of cars at the ports, and, therefore, an increased car supply to the mines. Through this agency there will be available at the ports at all times sufficient coal for emergency purposes for the army and navy requirements.

The coals are classified according to grades, and the number of consignees has been reduced from 1000 to 50.

Vessels have also been pooled at some of the ports and this, together with arrangements for bunkering in the stream, will accomplish quick unloading of the cars and, therefore, facilitate the loading of the vessels, resulting in the greatest efficiency of handling coal at the ports.

## TEXAS GUARDING FOOD SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Coal prices at Wyoming mines have increased by 45 cents per ton to allow for a corresponding increase in wages to the 10,000 miners employed in the State. The increase, which has just been announced, comes after permission to make this advance had been granted by the United States Fuel Administration.

As the result of the last advance, coal at Wyoming mines is now selling for \$1.50 per ton more than was charged for it when the Government established prices for coal at mines. The Government's price raised the price of Wyoming coal at the mines \$1 per ton. The additional increase of 45 cents, coupled with the war tax of 5 cents per ton, has caused the price of coal in Wyoming to rise to a point where consumers are making vigorous protests.

## HAWAII LABORERS FORESEE BIG BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Texas.—E. A. Peden, Federal Food Administrator for Texas, has issued a warning to railroad officials and warehouse men of the State to take extra precautions to protect food supplies in transit or in storage.

Mr. Peden advises that guards be placed about warehouses in which large quantities of foodstuffs are stored, intimating that widespread destruction by agents of the enemy governments may be attempted.

Railroads were advised to redouble vigilance in the matter for food shipments in transit, especially cattle shipments. Acting on the Food Administrator's warning, most of the railroads of the State have established extra gangs and watchmen.

## MEETING ON COAL SAVING TO BE HELD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Chamber of Commerce has called a conference to be held in the Mason Mechanical Laboratory, Hillhouse Avenue on Friday, Nov. 16, at 7:30 p. m. to consider how to get coal, how to get the greatest power out of what coal is used, how to help conserve the general supply of fuel in New Haven. The speaker of the evening will be Prof. L. P. Breckenridge of Yale, one of the country's eminent fuel authorities who has been in conference with the governmental board charged with this problem in Washington. Profs. E. H. Lockwood and H. L. Seward will also aid in the conference, says the Register.

### Price Increase Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Governor Capper and Emerson Carey, State Fuel Administrator for Kansas, have filed with the Federal Fuel Administrator a protest against the proposed increase of 45 cents a ton in the price of coal at the mines. They assert the miner will get only 10 to 12 cents a ton of this increase, and that the mine operators will add to their already large profits. It is further asserted that the price of coal at the mines in Kansas is already too high, except in the thin vein districts.

## ROCK ISLAND MAY GET MILK STATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Unless milk dealers in Rock Island and Moline take action to reduce their prices—raised to 15 cents a quart recently when the producers' association increased its prices at the farm to 30 cents a gallon—State's Attorney Floyd E. Thompson will head a movement to establish milk stations throughout both cities.

A lack of milk which threatened Rock Island the early part of the week because the dealers declared that they would not buy from the producers at 30 cents, was averted only after the State's Attorney called both factions into his office and in a four-hour conference made them produce figures to show their costs of operation. As a result of this meeting the dealers continued to handle the milk after they had been permitted to charge 15 cents a quart.

## GUADELOUPE SUGAR CROP REQUISITIONED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owing to the scarcity of sugar, the French Government has requisitioned the total amount produced by the central of Guadeloupe during 1917, according to Commerce Reports; 160 tons (352,739 pounds) have been taken to supply the needs of the colony until February.

1918, when a new crop will be available, and the remainder, approximately 36,000 metric tons, has been taken charge of by the French Government.

The governor of the colony has fixed the price to be paid by the local government for the 160 tons at 65 francs per 100 kilos (\$5 per 100 pounds). It is now being sold to the merchants at the following prices, which allow for sufficient profit to cover the cost of hauling, storage, insurance, clerk hire, loss by deterioration, etc.: From 1 to 9 sacks of 100 kilos each, 80 francs per sack (\$6.22 per 100 pounds); for more than 900 kilos (1984 pounds), 77.50 francs per sack (\$6.02 per 100 pounds). The maximum retail price that may be charged by the merchants is 90 centimes per kilo (7 cents per pound).

## WYOMING COAL PRICE IS AGAIN ADVANCED

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CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Coal prices at Wyoming mines have increased by 45 cents per ton to allow for a corresponding increase in wages to the 10,000 miners employed in the State. The increase, which has just been announced, comes after permission to make this advance had been granted by the United States Fuel Administration.

As the result of the last advance, coal at Wyoming mines is now selling for \$1.50 per ton more than was charged for it when the Government established prices for coal at mines. The Government's price raised the price of Wyoming coal at the mines \$1 per ton. The additional increase of 45 cents, coupled with the war tax of 5 cents per ton, has caused the price of coal in Wyoming to rise to a point where consumers are making vigorous protests.

## TEXAS GUARDING FOOD SHIPMENTS

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## ROCK ISLAND MAY GET MILK STATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Unless milk dealers in Rock Island and Moline take action to reduce their prices—raised to 15 cents a quart recently when the producers' association increased its prices at the farm to 30 cents a gallon—State's Attorney Floyd E. Thompson will head a movement to establish milk stations throughout both cities.

A lack of milk which threatened Rock Island the early part of the week because the dealers declared that they would not buy from the producers at 30 cents, was averted only after the State's Attorney called both factions into his office and in a four-hour conference made them produce figures to show their costs of operation. As a result of this meeting the dealers continued to handle the milk after they had been permitted to charge 15 cents a quart.

## GUADELOUPE SUGAR CROP REQUISITIONED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owing to the scarcity of sugar, the French Government has requisitioned the total amount produced by the central of Guadeloupe during 1917, according to Commerce Reports; 160 tons (352,739 pounds) have been taken to supply the needs of the colony until February.

## WOOD CUTTING IS URGED ON FARMERS

New England Fuel Administrator Sends Out Appeal and Asks for Inventory of All Available Supplies

An appeal to farmers and other owners of woods, to cut as much wood for fuel as possible, in the coming winter, was sent out yesterday by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator. Public safety committees and county agents, throughout New England, are urged by Mr. Storrow to take an inventory of all available supplies of cordwood and to arrange for its cutting.

Wood is now selling at very high prices and the supply is scarce. Dealers in wood and coal say the trouble was with the lack of labor for cutting last winter. To be of greatest value as fuel, wood must be seasoned, after having been cut, for a year. But wood cut early this winter may be of great value as fuel in the latter part of the winter, when the coal supply will be the lowest in all probability.

Mr. Storrow's appeal is as follows:

"Coal is in great demand all throughout New England, but in spite of the best endeavors of the fuel administrator the supply has fallen far behind the requirements. The situation is serious. "At the present time New England is several million tons short of its needs of soft coal, and while the hard coal supply was reasonably satisfactory two months ago, there was a falling off during September and October, so that there is not enough now coming forward to meet the increased uses."

"Every effort has been and is being made by the fuel administrator to facilitate shipments and to secure the economical utilization of the coal received. Many relatively unnecessary forms of use have been curtailed or even eliminated.

"The fact remains that the outlook for any improvement in future deliveries for New England is unfavorable, and it has become the duty of the administrator to advise the public of these facts, and to urge that personal and community prudence and national patriotism require that New England should begin at once to utilize as fully as may be the native cordwood supplies.

"At a recent conference of fuel officials, woodland owners, wood dealers, the grange and others interested, representing all the New England states, the opinion was unanimously expressed that an organized effort should be made without any delay to provide a store of wood sufficient for immediate and future needs.

"The reports from the several states indicated positively that the supply of wood now on hand is everywhere short of even normal requirements, and that there nowhere appears to be any danger of glutting the market through any cutting activity that may be inaugurated. In view of the likelihood that there will be an even greater stringency in the coal situation later in the season, and with the possibility that these conditions may not be materially improved another year, the present or future market for good cordwood bears a most promising appearance.

"It was further recommended by the conference referred to above that an appeal should be made to local committees of public safety in all wood-producing localities, and to county agents as well, to take an inventory of all available supplies of cordwood stumps that are situated within a reasonable distance of a market, and to endeavor forcefully to arrange for its cutting without delay.

"It is therefore earnestly requested that the grangers and farmers' clubs immediately take an active part in cooperating with the local committees of public safety in this important matter."

## INDIAN EXHIBIT AT PHILLIPS-ANDOVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ANDOVER, Mass.—An exhibit illustrating the various types of weapons, tools and instruments used by American Indians has been installed in the North wing of the museum at Phillips-Andover Academy. This exhibit includes many specimens found in explorations conducted by the archaeological department of the academy.

The archaeological department carried on work in the Lake Champlain region the past summer under Mr. Moorehead's direction. Several of the men who have been employed on the archaeological surveys of Maine spent the entire summer examining the shores of Lake Champlain and adjacent territory for Indian village sites.

## KAYSER ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

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## Italian Silk Underwear

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The best of Hudson service always guaranteed.

First and Third Floors—Main Building

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About 30 or 40 camp sites and several permanent villages were discovered and mapped. Not far from Highgate on the Mississquoi River, there appears to be an extensive ancient village about three or four feet below the present surface.

The survey cooperated with the University of Vermont, and the state geologist of the university, Prof. G. H. Perkins, also assisted. About 600 specimens illustrating various phases of aboriginal life were secured. Most of the Indian villages were located up stream some distance from the lake, and it was clear to the explorers that the Lake Champlain region was not thickly populated by Indians. The Iroquois claimed it as their territory, and the Algonquin feared to establish large villages on the lake shore. It served as a thoroughfare for Indians traveling from the Hudson through to the St. Lawrence River, in historic as well as prehistoric times.

Dr. C. E. Guthe, who carried on explorations in New Mexico not far from the Pecos Pueblo has shipped a number of specimens to Andover to be displayed in the new exhibit.

## CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OFFICERS ELECTED

Dr. Charles J. Douglas was elected president of the Children's Museum at the annual meeting of the board of trustees held at the Museum on Tuesday. The other officers elected: Vice-president, James Jackson; secretary, Robert W. Sayles; treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Sayles; trustees to the class of 1920, Herman C. Bumpus, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Miss Margaret B. Slade; executive committee, Dr. Charles J. Douglas, chairman, Prof. W. W. Atwood, Prof. George H. Barton, Mrs. William H. Reed, Richard Lawrence, Mrs. R. W. Sayles, Robert W. Sayles; finance committee, Richard Lawrence chairman, Dr. Charles J. Douglas, James Jackson, Miss Margaret B. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sayles (ex-officio).

The treasurer's report proved that despite the war conditions, which have been disturbing to many lines of educational and philanthropic work, the membership of the Children's Museum has increased steadily, showing a growth from 45 members in 1914 to 345 in 1917.

## SHAD FISHING WITH NETS IS PERMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Savannah expects the shad in greater abundance and at cheaper prices this year as the result of the action of the State game and fish commissioner, S. J. Alate, in extending by two days each week the period during which shad and other migratory fish may be caught with nets.

Commissioner slate has announced that the section of the state fish laws that prohibits the catching of shad with nets between Thursday and Monday will be suspended for the present. He has taken this action on advice of the Food Administration at Washington, which has been urging the eating of fish in place of meat.

## COAT OF ARMS OF GERMANY HIDDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—The coat-of-arms of the Imperial German Government, which adorned the Fort Street entrance of a business concern here, has been covered up with plaster by order of a vice-president of the concern. The vice-president issued the order after he had been informed that the grangers and farmers' clubs immediately take an active part in cooperating with the local committees of public safety in this important matter."

## BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

The Business Women's Club is to keep open house tomorrow, at its home on Beacon Hill, 144 Bowdoin Street, from 4:30 to 10, when women connected with the business life of the community are invited to be present. Miss Lois Lilley Howe, president, will make a brief address on the object and past accomplishments of the organization.

## KAYSER SILK UNDERWEAR

ASK TO SEE IT HERE  
THE M-W-TANNER CO.  
SAGINAW, MICH.

## KAYSER GOODS

Sold in Springfield, Mass., by  
ALBERT

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Boy Who Wondered

A boy was lying on his back in a clover-sweet pasture, looking up dreamily at the white clouds that were drifting about on the calm blue sea of the sky. The field sloped down to the beach, and the salt breath of the ocean came to him on the passing breeze. All at once his eye was caught by something that made him start up suddenly, all alert attention. It was a seagull rising into the air, its wings flashing white in the bright sunshine.

"How does he do it?" he said aloud. "Is it that he can float about like that, without any effort? It is just when he begins to mount into the air that he flaps his wings; now he is hardly moving them at all. He seems to be held up by the air, just as a kite is."

This was not the first time that young Samuel Langley had watched the flight of the seagulls. And the sight of a hawk, circling above the treetops, could always set him a-starting.

"There must be something about the air that makes it easy," he pondered. "The birds know the secret, but I can't even guess it."

That night, at dinner, so writes Mary R. Parkman, in her "Heroes of Today," the boy was more than usually thoughtful.

"Father," he said, after a long silence, "don't you think it might be possible for people to make some sort of an airship thing to sail through the air, without any gas bag to carry it up?"

"Have you heard that there is such a thing as the law of gravity?" quizzed the father, banteringly. "What goes up must come down, you know, son."

"But, father," the boy persisted, "the hawks and gulls are much heavier than the air. There is nothing of the balloon sort about them."

"But they have wings, my boy, and they know how to fly," returned Mr. Langley, looking at the lad's puckered brow with amused indulgence.

"Well, father," retorted Sam, flushing under the teasing smiles that were directed at him. "I'm sure it's not such a joke, after all. Why shouldn't people learn how to make wings and to fly?"

"Come down to earth, Samuel, and don't get too far from the ground in your wanderings," advised his father. "There are enough problems on the good old earth to keep you busy. Your idea has not even the merit of being new and original. The myths of Greece tell us that way back in the legendary past people envied the flight of birds. But all those who have tried to do the trick have, like Icarus, who went too near the sun with his marvelous wax wings, come back to earth rather too abruptly for comfort."

As the days went by, Samuel Langley did indeed turn his attention to other questions, but the problem suggested by the bird's flight was not forgotten. Years afterward . . . he used often to say: "Knowledge begins in wonder. Set a child to wondering

and you have put him on the road to understanding."

After leaving the Boston High School, young Langley became interested in engineering and architecture. In fact, everything about this alert young person set him wondering and experimenting. Later he spent three whole years in building telescopes, after which he gave the most of his attention to astronomy. He held professorships at Harvard, at Annapolis, and at the Western University at Pittsburgh; he was director of the Allegheny Observatory. Mr. Langley did so many useful things, both in the field of investigation and of the working out of practical methods, that it is difficult to keep pace with his accomplishments. Of course, in time he became head of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and was influential in having the National Zoological Park begun.

But it is with his attempt to build an airship that we are concerned. "Nature has solved the problem of flight; why not man?" he said.

After proving that birds are held up like kites by pressure of the air against the under surface of their wings, continues Miss Parkman, he made experiments to show that their soaring flight is aided by "the internal work of the wind," that is, by shifts in the currents of air, particularly by rising trends, which the winged creatures utilize by instinct. Watch a hawk as it circles through the air, dipping its wings now at this angle, now at that, and you will realize that the wind is his true and tried ally. He trusts himself to the sweep of the air, just as a swimmer relies on the buoyancy of the water.

Having demonstrated so much through experiments with his whirling table, Dr. Langley determined to construct a real flying machine, with wide-spreading planes to sustain it in the air while it was driven along by a steam engine, which furnished power to the propellers. This machine, which he called an "aerodrome" (air run), was put to the test on the 6th of May, 1896. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who was present at the trial, and who took pictures of the machine in midair, declared, "No one who witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a steam engine flying with wings in the air, like a great soaring bird, could doubt for one moment the practicability of mechanical flight."

Although this first trial of Dr. Langley's aerodrome was generally considered a failure, because of a mistake in the launching, yet "Langley's Folly" was admittedly the inspiration of the later achievements of the Wright brothers. Since that Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss has proved that, with more powerful engine, that pioneer airplane could have sustained itself perfectly in the air. "Langley's Folly" is now a treasure of the National Museum, where it interests all visitors. Perhaps, however, they do not all remember that this first airplane was the direct result of the wonderings of that little boy, in the field by the seashore over which the gulls flew.

## The Powers and Privileges of Congress

In a government by the people, the legislative department is the most important, as well as the most necessary branch, for by means of it the people express their will and decide upon the measures they wish to adopt. It is here that the real governing is done, writes Anna L. Dawes, in "How We Are Governed," and, recognizing that fact, the Constitution commences by arranging for the establishment of a national legislature, and goes on to explain the powers and privileges of that body, which is called "Congress."

In this department of our Government, every man in the United States is represented, and thus helps to control the action of the nation and to manage its affairs. To the end that this might be true, and that our national affairs might be well and wisely administered, most careful attention was given to this portion of the Constitution, both in defining the rights and duties of Congress and in limiting its power.

Two opposite dangers were likely to beset the young republic. A Congress might be so restricted and overborne by the other parts of the Government that the voice of the people could not be heard, and might be altogether disregarded; or Congress itself might gradually gather into its own hands more and more power, losing the advantages hoped for a three-fold control, and falling into the very dangers so much pains had been taken to prevent. In fact, the latter has proved the more probable danger, though men are not wanting who think our system is in peril from quite the opposite cause.

It was first necessary to arrange that Congress should be a body in which every man should be represented so far as might be. The colonies had already tried the experiment of handing over their affairs to such an assemblage, and had found the plan a good one, although by this means some grave faults and pressing needs had been discovered. Among other peculiarities of the colonial congress was its manner of voting. Although each colony was represented by delegates proportioned in number to its inhabitants, they all voted as one man. This made all the colonies equal in power, whatever their influence or size might be. Naturally enough, when the question arose of establishing a permanent system of government, two parties appeared in the convention charged with this duty—the party who insisted on a full representation of the people, and the party who wished still to preserve the colonies as the ground of representation, and reserve to them the right of voting, rather than open it to the people.

The discussion resulted in a com-

promise which combined both methods, dividing Congress into two parts, each representing one of these ideas, and all the legislative powers of the new Congress were granted to two bodies (instead of one) called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of these two houses of Congress represent these two methods of governing, and to this end they are chosen in different ways. They must, however, lot only consider the same questions, but they must also agree upon the decision. It takes both of them to make our laws, and in various ways the together represent every variety of interest among our people . . .

The House of Representatives is the body which immediately and directly represents the people. This is the place where the will of the nation is felt, and it is here especially that every man helps to make the laws. Although 10,000,000 voters cannot gather in one place for this purpose, they can select the men whom they consider able and suitable to do this work for them, or, in a single phrase, to represent them. The Constitution first provides that such representation shall be an actual fact, and afterward regulates the conditions under which these men shall work in making the laws.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every two years by the people of the several states. Every man may help choose them who is allowed by that state to vote in its own affairs. As the states were to be much considered in this Government, the reasons and results of which will be dwelt on hereafter, it was remembered in all the provisions of the Constitution that the inhabitants of the country were already gathered together into colonies now to be called states, and consequently even the representatives are chosen by the people of each state for itself, and regard especially the interests of the inhabitants of that state.

## Lake in Early November

Flaming sumach and willow sere,  
Alder and vine in tangled press,  
Bend by a quiet little lake—  
A multicolored wilderness.

Upon the motionless expanse,  
Bathed in the warm autumnal haze,  
Leaves float in arabesques of gold,  
Touched by the slanting sunset rays.

## His Two Ribbons

Little Prince Henry, son of King George of England, is entitled to wear two ribbons on his uniform at Eton, these being to testify that he has been present at two coronations.



An English bull, owned by Mrs. Malcolm Strauss

Photograph from Pack

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## The Tree

Ready with leaves and with buds stood the tree.

"Shall I take them?" the frost said, now puffing with glee.

"Oh, my, no, let them stand,  
Till flowers are at hand!"

All trembling from tree-top to root came the pica.

Flowers unfolding, the birds gladly sung.

"Shall I take them?" the wind said—and merrily swung.

"Oh, my, no, let them stand,  
Till cherries are at hand!"

Protested the tree, while it quivering hung.

The cherries came forth 'neath the sun's glowing eye.

"Shall I take them?" a rosy young girl's eager cry.

"Oh, my, yes, you can take,  
I've kept them for your sake!"

Low bending its branches, the tree brought them nigh.

## Camphor from Florida

The United States is now taking steps to encourage the planting of camphor laurel groves in Florida.

Since the outbreak of the war, it has been difficult to procure camphor from Formosa, from which place the previous supply had almost entirely come.

There are already large plantations being devoted to the growing of this tree, which, it has been proven, grows well in Florida. The largest plantation is reported to be the Satsuma plantation of 2000 acres in Putnam County.

—Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

## Tropical Vegetation in Ceylon

To many of the British race, Ceylon is a familiar stepping-stone on the journeys between England and the eastern colonies. But it is on the first journey that the island leaves the deep impression of a new world seen and touched. Here are encountered the tropics for the first time, and it must be a dull imagination indeed which is not fired by all that the tropics mean. What color, what freedom, what abundance! The natives carry about with them an atmosphere of contentment. They enjoy the hot sun and steamy air and meet their simple needs in the way of clothing, food and shelter, without undue exertion. A journey is often made from Colombo, where the steamers stay, up the mountain railway to Kandy, and from the winding track, the first gorgeous tropical landscape is seen, all suffused with a rich, purplish bloom, and bathed in luxuriant sunlight. A rolling expanse of densely wooded mountains closes in the view, while, in the nearer stretches, rise the great domes of yellow, white or scarlet blossoms, while near by, in the famous Botanical Gardens, a multitude of the plants that grace northern hothouses grow with luxuriance as bushes, creepers and trees, in the open air. Huge shade trees line the road and exhibit many a strange device for the safe support of their enormous heads of foliage. Just outside the garden gates is a row of fig trees, buttressed all round with massive slab-like outgrowths from their stems. This road is traversed by never ending stream of brown-skinned peasants, on their way to Kandy or coming back, clad in every hue of barbaric color, while now and then a Buddhist priest, with yellow robe and shaven head, stalks by among the crowd.

## All About a Country Woodpile

"Did I ever tell you about the old goose that made her nest in the woodpile?" asked papa one night, when he and the little boy had been talking about nests.

"What is a 'woodpile'—just a little pile of wood? How could a goose make a nest in a pile of wood?" inquired the small boy who so enjoyed the stories which his father told him, in "When Daddy Was a Boy," by Thomas Wood Parry.

The little boy's idea of a woodpile was confined to what he had seen in the city, and he couldn't think of a woodpile as anything but a stack of hard sawed wood, without any of the chips and sticks and rich black dirt that go to make up a country woodpile. Poor little boy! He had never been in the country.

Papa sighed and thought hard for a minute, for he knew how difficult it was to make a boy know about things he had never seen.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said papa, after thinking awhile. "I'll tell you all about a country woodpile this time and about the goose and her nest next time."

"You know that in Kentucky there are lots of forests—the ground all covered with big trees. I've told you about them. Well, when I was a little boy, we didn't burn much coal; we used wood to make nearly all our fires. The country folks used to go out in the woods with the big wagon, with four horses hitched to it, and haul great big loads of wood up to the house. They didn't trim up the wood nice, even sticks out in the woods; they would sometimes haul in whole big limbs with a good many of the little limbs still on them. Sometimes they would bring limbs longer than the wagon. They would haul hundreds of these limbs and sticks and then load after load of big logs, as long as the wagon and as big around as this," said papa, putting his arms in a big circle as he could make with them. "Well, they would haul this up and throw it out in a great big pile, somewhere in the back lot, and they would throw it in the same place year after year. Sometimes the pile would cover more ground than our whole yard."

"Do they just pile it up outdoors?" asked the little boy. "Wouldn't somebody steal it?"

"No," said papa, "not out in the country . . ."

"Wouldn't it rain or snow on the wood?"

"Yes; but we used to have a long shed near the woodpile, and when the wood was chopped up for the stove, it was piled in the shed."

"Who sawed it?"

"We didn't saw it; we chopped it with an ax, and that made lots of chips, especially when we chopped the big logs in two. Then when I was about your size, I used to go out with Mary—you know who Mary was, don't you?—and help her fill a big basket with the chips, and we kindled the fires with them. The little chips that were too small to pick up just lay there on the ground and decayed, and made a soft, black dirt that grandma used to get to put around her flowers—just the same kind that we got out of the old hollow stump in the park—don't you remember to plant your flowers in?"

"Oh, yes, I remember," said the little boy, taking a fresh hitch around papa's neck with his soft little arms.

"Why didn't they cut the wood up way out in the woods, so the chips and dirt wouldn't be in the back lot?" asked the little boy.

"Well," said papa, "I'll tell you. That was because it was easier to haul the wood in big sticks than in little ones, and you know if it had been chopped up way out in the woods, lots of the chips would have been wasted. And then the farmers liked to have the wood near the house, so that whenever they or their hired men got out of work they could step out to the woodpile and chop wood. For instance, when Uncle John got up in the morning and fed the horses and pigs and milked the cows, then, if his breakfast wasn't ready, he could step right out to the woodpile and chop wood. You see, he couldn't go away out to the woods to chop, because by the time he got there he would have to come right back to breakfast. Then sometimes grandpa would chop a little wood, and grandma would sit on a big log and watch him. If he hadn't had the big sticks in the lot close to the house, he couldn't have had grandma with him when he was working."

"Sometimes, when there was a big

AS STARR BEST  
MADISON AND WABASH  
CHICAGO

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pockets



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MADISON AND WABASH  
CHICAGO

## VIRGIN ISLANDS FEEL LOSS OF DUTY

Revenue Source Eliminated by Making of St. Thomas Free Port for American Goods While European Trade Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, W. I.—Since the United States took over these islands, American goods have been allowed to enter duty free. This has deprived the islands of one of the most important sources of their revenue. It is understood that prices in Europe have gone up considerably since the war began, yet notwithstanding this, the duty thus collected, it is claimed, will fall very short of the duty collected before the change of flag, because the bulk of the imports came and still comes from the United States and its possessions.

Prior to the change of ownership, the Danish Government helped the islands to some extent in the matter of local expenditures, but beside this an import duty of 6 per cent ad valorem, a house tax of 4 per cent on the yearly revenue plus 1 per cent for lighting the streets, and 2 cents for each square ell of the building measured, and stamp dues, with revenue from the Postal Department, and other indirect sources, were valuable sources of revenue, though the most valuable by far was the import duty, and it is this which has now been removed.

Moreover, when the United States tariff comes into force this deficit will be the more accentuated because the public will insist on procuring very few articles abroad, for the reason that the United States can supply almost everything that they need. Very little of importance can, therefore, be expected as revenue from duty on imports, and the other sources of taxation are not of great significance.

The report that it would require approximately \$300,000 for the upkeep of the Virgin Islands is, therefore, a very conservative one.

There is no water system, properly so called, in the islands. Some properties have cisterns or tanks, though the majority have nothing but jars or barrels, and during the dry season considerable privation often results.

A thoroughly American system of education is hoped for by many here, as a result of the acquisition of the islands by the United States.

The Bureau of Agriculture at Washington will probably have to send experts to examine the soils, study the rainfall, and determine for which plants the soil is best adapted if these two islands, St. Thomas and St. John are to be helped on the road of agricultural success. It would seem that both St. Thomas and St. John are best adapted to the raising of cattle if artesian wells can be sunk here and there on the different estates.

Just before the war broke out, conditions were promising; there seemed to be a revival of trade, and many considered it a forerunner of the good time the opening of the Panama Canal would usher in, and after the war is over it seems probable that commerce will flourish again. Many people think that this is far more likely to be the case if the port of St. Thomas harbor remains a free port as heretofore, with facilities for docking, repairing and coaling ships on their voyages through the canal, or to the eastern shores of South America.

It is felt, too, by many, that if the harbor is closed as a naval station that the commerce of the island will soon become extinct. There are, however, so many other fine bays and harbors around that it is hoped that the authorities will select one of these for the naval station and leave the present harbor free for the development of trade.

The fact that there is much misery and hardship existing, and not sufficient work to keep laborers steadily employed, and the fact that there is, in St. Thomas and St. John, no agriculture worthy of the name, would make taxation extremely burdensome.

## NEW POWER PLANT NEAR COMPLETION

PORLAND, Ore.—An electrical power plant which, it is expected, will eventually pull the Southern Pacific trains over the Siskiyou Mountains, is nearing completion at Copco, just across the California line, says a Medford correspondent of the Oregonian. The date of the opening has been postponed to Dec. 1, due to delays in shipments of necessary material because of the war.

For three years the California-Oregon Power Company has been working on this power plant. The officers of the company believe that when completed they will have a power plant which for economy of power production and perfection of mechanical detail cannot be equaled anywhere in the country. There are larger plants, they say, but none better adapted to the production of electrical power.

Many years ago E. H. Harriman investigated the power sites along the Klamath River, upon which the Copco plant is situated, and thousands of dollars were spent in preliminary work. But Mr. Harriman is said to have decided that when the time for electrification of the Southern Pacific lines, particularly over the Siskiyou grade, came, it would be better to buy power from some independent company. The Copco plant will be ready with the power when the railroad company is ready for electrification, and this probably will not be far hence.

Copco was selected for the power plant because by nature it is an ideal power-plant site. The Klamath River at this point flows through a narrow gap between two hillsides, the spanning of this gap alone being necessary to provide a perfect natural reservoir. When the dam is completed there will

be a lake formed running back over the foothills covering thousands of acres.

All this land had to be purchased or condemned by the power company, and already ranchers up the river who have driven their cows along the quiet little Klamath are moving their buildings and stock off the land soon to be covered by water.

The power plant when completed will represent an investment of \$2,000,000. The California-Oregon Power Company in building this power plant has also built a city and a railroad. The city is Copco, a place of 700.

The railroad, of standard gauge, was built from Copco to Thrall, on the Southern Pacific, a distance of 14 miles. Incidentally, a trestle 112 feet high had to be constructed and special cars built to carry the heavy machinery. Some idea of the size of the plant may be obtained from the fact that there were 20 carloads of electric machinery, while some of the smaller electrical parts weighed 9800 pounds.

The plant will open with generation of 25,000 horse power and be increased to 50,000 horse power by a subsidiary station a quarter of a mile farther down the river. According to officers of the company a valuable feature of the new plant is that every 20 hours there will be accumulated enough power to give 25,000 horse power for four hours, which will be particularly well adopted for taking the so-called "lighting load" without impairing the normal efficiency of the plant.

The lighting load averages four hours, from 5 to 9 and from 8 to 12, for example. This peculiar advantage, according to electrical engineers, will also be a valuable feature in railroad electrification, as the maximum demand comes only at certain hours during the day, estimated at 30,000 horse power maximum for one hour.

The dam proper is made of reinforced concrete, the foundation having been drilled 142 feet into the solid rock. The dam is 130 feet high, the width at the bottom is 94 feet and at the top 335 feet. The thickness of the dam wall is 22 feet at the top and 9 feet at the bottom.

The Copco plant has long been an object of admiration to the engineering profession, but being constructed in an isolated part of the country, has been practically unheard of either among the people of Northern California or Southern Oregon. It has been favorably passed upon by United States engineers and the California Railroad Commission, but until recently practically no one in the Rogue River Valley had ever heard of Copco.

## OLD SING SING CELL BLOCK BEING RAZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OSSINING, N. Y.—Exercises were held here on Wednesday to mark the razing of the old cell block at Sing Sing Prison. In 1913 the Westchester Grand Jury recommended that the cell block, erected in 1825, be destroyed

in the interest of humane and enlightened prison administration, and some of the convicts themselves have now begun to tear down the building which has symbolized archaic and cruel methods of prison management, while others are at work constructing the receiving station for criminals nearby.

Each of the 1200 cells in this block is 7 feet long, 3 feet 4 inches wide and 6 feet 6 inches high. They are in tiers of 200 each, each tier having two rows of 100 each. Many of the cells have never had any sunlight. All of them have been damp and chilly, and for years, until modern prison management brought a change, the prisoners confined in these cells for a large part of the time.

## COLLEGE CONSIDERS DISLOYALTY CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The board of trustees of the University of Illinois is expected at its meeting on Friday, Nov. 9, to consider the cases of six professors of the university who were questioned last week by W. A. Kerrick, agent of the Department of Justice, in regard to allegations of disloyalty to the Government. It is not expected that the discussion of the board will be made public or that any decision which is made will be announced unless dismissal action is taken, which is considered unlikely.

The six who were questioned by Mr. Kerrick are Dr. Queen Lois Shepherd of the department of philosophy, Dr. A. C. Cole, assistant professor of history, Dr. James G. Stevens of the department of sociology, Dr. W. A. Oldfather, professor of classics, Dr. Richard C. Tolman, professor of physical chemistry, and Camillo Weiss, instructor in structural engineering.

**PAINTING TO BE DESTROYED**  
In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Dodge issued an order for the destruction of an oil painting alleged to be an unauthorized copy of Herbert Schmalz's famous painting, "The Return from Calvary," the original of which is the property of Louis Wolff & Co., Ltd., London art firm. The London company brought suit last spring against the Barnard, Sunner & Putnam Co. of Worcester, the Fine Arts Publicity Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Harold Fontaine, alleging infringement of its copyrights on the original painting and an engraved copy. It was alleged that the Worcester company had displayed a copy of the famous painting in its store without the consent of the owners. Judge Dodge found that the London company held exclusive ownership of the original and the engraved copy, together with all copyrights on both, and ordered the copy on display in Worcester to be turned over to the plaintiff to be destroyed.

The Governor spent part of the day here with the members of his staff, Walter Parker, general manager of the Association of Commerce, and the New Orleans correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in a trip through the docks and terminals here.

## RIVER CARRIERS A NATIONAL NEED

Governor Burnquist of Minnesota Pledges His State to the Campaign to Restore Mississippi Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Another link was forged in the chain of water transportation planned to meet increased freight rates and railroad congestion in the Mississippi Valley, when Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist of Minnesota, standing in the new 2,000,000-bale municipally-owned cotton compress and warehouse in New Orleans, declared that the people of his State and the State Government with which he has surrounded himself are unequivocally in favor of the establishment of steamboat and barge lines on the Mississippi and on all its tributaries.

The Governor also told how he drove the "Peoples Peace Council" from Minnesota, and gave a free opinion of Senator Robert M. La Follette, and his efforts to break down the war policy of the United States, and "destroy," in the words of the Governor, "the sense of loyalty and patriotism of the American people."

"St. Paul is preparing to build river terminals to handle the trade she is going to get from the Mississippi River and its tributaries," said the Governor. "The State of Minnesota and its people and its government are unequivocally in favor of the improvement of river transportation, and St. Paul is beginning to do its share to make a success of the return of the steamboat and the barge to the river. Every trade center in the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri River valleys has a direct pocketbook interest in the manner in which the transportation problems of this country are solved. If the solution be prompt, the business of these valleys will reflect increasing prosperity for years to come. If it be slow and inadequate, many important markets will be closed to the commerce sources of these valleys—an area extending from the Appalachian to the Rocky Mountains—and long after the period of readjustment following the war, the development of new trade routes will shape men's affairs in a revolutionary manner.

"For two generations past, the trade centers of these valleys have enjoyed preferential railroad freight rates, which gave them competitive advantage over many inland towns, at a time when there was more transportation than commerce, when the railroads inaugurated a rate-making system to drive the boats from the rivers. That system gave the boat-served cities lower rates than were given inland towns which the boats could not serve.

"Now, however, with the country growing, and the boats practically out of business, the period of railroad expansion in a big way has come to an end. Commerce requiring transportation has increased more rapidly than the transportation equipment has expanded. Today there is normally more commerce to be moved than there are freight cars and engines to move it.

"The result of this is that the cities of these valleys must find their own way to cut down the cost of moving their freight and at the same time relieve the congestion which has tied up so much freight at various eastern terminals, the while it prevented the moving of still other freight from Mississippi Valley sources. It seems to me that the way to accomplish this is through the cooperation of every city in that vast area known as 'the Valley.' This means that the terminals to be erected in St. Paul are as much for the use of the shipper from St. Louis, or Kansas City, or Memphis, or Cairo, or New Orleans, as they are for the man in the Minnesota city. It means that the six miles of magnificent steel warehouses and sheds and all the state and municipally-owned improvements of New Orleans are also as much for the use of the man from St. Paul, and so on down the river, as they are for the Orleanian; indeed, even more for the uses of the up-river consignors and consignees, for all the sea traffic of the Mississippi Valley and all its tributaries must pour out to the world through New Orleans. Without cooperation, without the united work of every city in the valley—which it seems has practically assured—this great and vastly important task of giving the valley its own transportation system cannot be accomplished. From the head of navigation at St. Paul, Minnesota sends her sincere promise to all the cities up and down the river that she will do all in her power to make the plan a reality. St. Paul has given earnest of what she will do by securing the land and laying the plans for river terminals which shall compare favorably with those erected or to be built at St. Louis, and those now in service at New Orleans."

The Governor spent part of the day here with the members of his staff, Walter Parker, general manager of the Association of Commerce, and the New Orleans correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in a trip through the docks and terminals here.

## GOVERNMENT SUES IN UTAH COAL CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Diamond Coal & Coke Company, a Utah concern, with home offices in Salt Lake City, is defendant in a suit by the Federal Government to recover 2233 acres of coal land in Wyoming, and to pay more than \$1,000,000 for coal removed from the land during 20 years of occupancy. The Diamond Coal & Coke Company is a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Company, with headquarters in Butte, Mont., and New

York, just as the International Smelting Company, with smelters at Tooele, Utah, is a subsidiary of the same copper company.

At present, according to J. B. Whitehill, purchasing agent of the International Smelting Company, the smelter is buying its coal from the Diamond Coal & Coke Company, since it is impossible to obtain a sufficient amount of Utah mined coal. The suit, it is said, will not interfere with the coal delivery contracts of the Diamond Coal & Coke Company.

The land in dispute between the Government and the Diamond Coal & Coke Company lies in the vicinity of Kemmerer and Diamondville, Wyo. In the information filed, the company charged with having hired 18 persons to file claims on land and turn it over to the company.

## STUDENT WAYS IN BUENOS AIRES

Argentine Youth Disregard Tradition and Take University Course While in Business

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The university student in Buenos Aires takes all social classes, from the most humble to the highest. He does not consider himself unequalled in favor of steamboat and barge lines on the Mis-

sissippi and on all its tributaries. The Governor also told how he drove the "Peoples Peace Council" from Minnesota, and gave a free opinion of Senator Robert M. La Follette, and his efforts to break down the war policy of the United States, and "destroy," in the words of the Governor, "the sense of loyalty and patriotism of the American people."

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## MISSISSIPPI SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GULFPORT, Miss.—The shipyards of the Mississippi Gulf Coast have contracts for ships worth more than \$25,000,000, and can get as many more as their capacity warrants," said Governor Theodore Bilbo in an interview given out here. "Three large ships have been launched within the last few weeks, one of them the largest ever constructed in the State."

COLUMBIA TO KEEP COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Despite attempts to have Columbia College, a school for women, removed to a town in the Pee Dee section of Carolina, the college board of education has unanimously voted to keep the college in Columbia, its original home.

## SEATTLE ALIENS IN NIGHT SCHOOLS

American Patriotic Songs Help Along Citizenship — Special Efforts in Behalf of the Mothers of Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The majority of the aliens who took out naturalization papers in Western Washington are from Scandinavian countries. In 1916 a big influx of Russian refugees came to Seattle as a direct result of the increase of trade through Vladivostok.

The increased demand for every kind of labor in the mammoth shipbuilding industry of Puget Sound is in one way a direct force working against Americanization; the men get such high wages for mere labor not requiring a knowledge of the language that they are not interested in learning English.

The King County Americanization committee, which takes the burden for some of this work, is attempting to reach the great number of foreigners at the various plants. The Svenska Pacific Tribune is a Swedish newspaper of the city which gives free advertising space to any projects of organizations to reach future citizens, and the Vestkysten Norwegian weekly also gives space for this work.

The Federal Bureau of Naturalization gets in touch with aliens through local consulates. The reports from the federal immigration office do not give information of the aliens entering from other states; the Russians, Japanese and Indians figure in reports of the last census. It is very difficult to obtain the number of aliens in this part of the State in a report, as the Naturalization Bureau does not supply such a one. In Tacoma, Bellingham and Everett there is less interest shown in the alien problem, because the people are agriculturists, Japanese and Italian, as a rule. No committees are at work in these cities except in Tacoma, where the Chamber of Commerce takes it up as a problem of migration only.



## WOMEN AND THE MUNICIPAL VOTE

Mrs. Fawcett Urges the Extension of the Municipal Vote to Married Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In an editorial in the Common Cause Mrs. Fawcett explains how she has come to change her opinion as to the expediency of trying to improve the women's clauses of the Representation of the People Bill. "At first," she writes, "all the best friends of women's suffrage, who had conducted the campaign on our behalf in the House of Commons and on the Speaker's conference, warned us that there was great danger of losing everything which we stood to win if we departed from the compromise which the report of the Speaker's conference represented. They told us that it was a carefully constructed and delicately balanced structure, and if we tried to change it we might bring down the whole edifice about our ears."

"But a good deal has happened since then," she continues, "to make us feel more confident of our position. Most important in their general effect upon women's suffrage are the immense majorities by which the principle was affirmed by the House of Commons. It will be remembered that the second reading of the whole bill was carried in May by 329 to 40, a majority of more than eight to one. Then in committee stage, when the clause enfranchising women was debated and voted upon, the numbers were 385 to 55, or seven to one, and the final division, on the whole clause as amended (June 20, 1917), was 214 to 17, or about 12% to one. These figures very greatly strengthened our position. They showed that opposition to women's enfranchisement was almost extinct in the House of Commons. What had been a rickety and delicately balanced structure was now a firmly planted tower."

"We therefore regarded the proposal to amend the clause enfranchising women by extending the municipal vote to married women in virtue of their husbands' names being on the local government register as one which might be urged without risking any chance of defeat upon the parliamentary vote. Such a change does not in any way upset the agreement which has been reached upon the parliamentary vote. We consulted friends inside the House of Commons who encouraged us to believe that the House as a whole would readily accept the same principle as regards the municipal vote which it had imposed by such large majorities as regards the parliamentary vote."

Mrs. Fawcett then refers to the rumors that appeared in the press in the early autumn that the enemies of women's suffrage, while avoiding a frontal attack, might try to defeat them on a side issue; for instance, by holding up the whole bill on the excuse that the reform of the House of Lords and the report of the convention in Ireland should be dealt with first. The Trade Union Congress passed an urgent resolution against any such delay in dealing with the question of the representation of the people, and on Sept. 28, the Prime Minister received a deputation representing the National Labor Party executive and the Trades Union Congress, protesting against any delay in passing the bill into law. In his reply Mr. Lloyd George said that he trusted they would have no need to be apprehensive of the bill, because it was the intention of the Government to afford every facility for its early passing into law. The Government had not swerved one iota with regard to their interest in the measure, the urgent necessity of which was apparent to them all.

The "urgent necessity" to which the Prime Minister referred, concludes Mrs. Fawcett, "is caused by the fact that at the present moment there is no parliamentary register on which it would be possible to take a general election. It is an 'urgent necessity' to create such a register, and the Representative of the People Bill provides for its creation. Any one of the considerations just mentioned, taken by itself, would justify us in trying to improve the bill, in so far as it affects the position of married women in municipal elections; but taken together they represent an overwhelmingly strong case."

## LORD SELBORNE ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BIRMINGHAM, England.—The problem of the Commonwealth was the subject chosen by Lord Selborne for an address given before the joint committee of the Workers' Educational Association of the University of Birmingham, under the presidency of Sir Oliver Lodge.

There was one feature about the British Commonwealth, Lord Selborne pointed out, which distinguished it from any empire in the past. The British taxpayer did not derive a single penny of benefit in the form of tribute from any part of the Empire. The Germans did not believe that their Empire could hold together. It was part of their calculation that the Commonwealth would be dissolved; but, rather than being dissolved, the Empire had been more closely cemented. Because they had escaped, however, they must not forget how very near the Germans had been to gaining their objects. The navy and the army had saved them. Lord Selborne reminded them of the first battle of Ypres, when their little old army had been outnumbered ten to one in men, and more than ten to one in artillery, but had held on to the line and saved not only the Empire, but the world. The Worsters were the regiment that had turned the day. If they had not held on,

there would have been nothing to have kept the Germans from Paris, Calais, Boulogne or Havre.

Turning to the future, Lord Selborne summed up the problem of the Commonwealth in two questions. Could they without any diminution have absolute local autonomy of each part for its own domestic affairs? Could they establish a national organization for common purposes? If the Commonwealth and the Empire had been properly organized and defended, the war would never have taken place. The Germans would never have dared to challenge an Empire organized for defense. Could they call a people or a nation absolutely autonomous which had no kind of influence over the foreign policy of their country, which might result in war involving enormous consequences such as they were then experiencing? On Aug. 4, the Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans had had no say in the foreign policy which had ended in the war. They had been obliged, whether they liked it or not, to accept the decision of the Parliament in which they were not represented, and that was the position today. Could they continue in that way in the future? he asked. If they said that they must have a voice in the foreign policy of the Commonwealth, how was it to be heard, and how was that responsibility to be exercised? It could not be done permanently by cooperation, but some one might perhaps say, "Why not have for this purpose a Parliament for the Empire?" That was not an abstract proposition, and he asked them to consider what it would involve.

The Commonwealth was the greatest instrument the world had ever seen for human progress, and if properly organized, and if it did not dissolve partnership, was the greatest guarantee for future peace. The monarchy was an essential instrument in the maintenance of the British Commonwealth.

## EFFECT OF THE WAR ON SWISS FINANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Though not herself at war, Switzerland has by no means escaped all war expenditure. Up to the end of August last, that is to say, practically during the first three years of the war, the country spent 700,000,000 francs on mobilization. This, for a small country, a very considerable sum, represents only the actual direct outlay for military purposes, and takes no account of the enormous supplementary losses incurred by the industrial and commercial interests of the country, through the temporary withdrawal of several thousands of the most active and valuable classes of male workers from their ordinary pursuits. Roughly speaking, one-half of the Swiss army has been mobilized all the time, which means that almost half of the younger men in the country are under arms. They serve usually for a period of five months, after which they are sent home and new army corps are mobilized in their places.

But this purely military expenditure represents only a portion of the actual outlay in which war has involved the confederation. Another 250,000,000 francs, or even more, has already been spent on various enterprises for provisioning the population. The longer hostilities continue the shorter becomes the food supply in Switzerland, so that the food bureaus are likely to increase, rather than diminish. Sugar and rice cards were issued months ago. Bread tickets are to be issued, and nobody knows what commodity will be the next to be rationed or distributed officially. Possibly coal, as the supply of that most essential material is causing the Government the greatest anxiety. And each new foodstuff or other necessary article of consumption added to the official list will require the services of more officials and helpers, and so increase still further the federation's war expenditure.

So far, Switzerland has contrived to get along without making any floating loans to cover the costs of mobilization. A large part of the expenditure has been met by long term loans and special war taxes. The latter are mostly in the form of a general war tax on capital and income levied in 1915. It is only payable once, and has brought in so far nearly 75,000,000 francs. There have also been special taxes on war profits, and these have realized another 55,000,000 francs. Large profits are being made by Swiss manufacturers and merchants and foreign agents, too, on war business, and for a long time the Swiss Government found it difficult to tax these profits. This was especially the case with foreign agents and middlemen, who lived in hotels or boarding houses, and had no offices or places of business at all. Many of these had their mail addressed to the post office and transacted their business in restaurants and cafés and on the streets. But the police registration of residents and strangers has enabled the authorities to catch these evaders of taxes. Strangers coming into a big town are in a very short time invited to call at the City Hall, where they are required to deposit their passports. A few weeks later a demand is made upon them for war tax, and afterward they are also mulcted in income tax. They cannot well escape payment, as without a passport they cannot leave the country, and so the authorities hold the passport as a pledge for the payment of war and income taxes.

Even with these special taxes the Swiss financial authorities are hard pressed to make the receipts cover expenditures. New taxes of various kinds are now under consideration for covering the interest and payment of loans. For the first time in his history Switzerland is contemplating the imposition of stamp duties on all sorts of deeds and documents, checks, stock transfers and bills of lading.

## PROTEST AGAINST 'SECRET REICHSTAG'

German Paper Sees in Methods Pursued Effort to Check Move Toward Popular Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany (via Amsterdam) — The Frankfurter Zeitung seems to have abandoned its previous contention that the war has marked progress in German parliamentary life, for the opening stages of the Reichstag autumn session drew from it a criticism of "the secret Reichstag" such as Theodor Wolff himself might have penned in the Berliner Tageblatt.

The Reichstag, it wrote, assembled yesterday only to adjourn immediately for a week. The great political questions of the time, external and internal, are again to be dealt with in the secret chamber of the committee. And if all goes well—that is, if some one does not create a sensation such as marked the August session of the Chancellor's Committee—deputies cherish the hope that the session will again be a very short one. There will be a repetition, in short, of what has gone on for the past three years. Of the actual deliberations the public will receive only quite inadequate reports, again perhaps, as ridiculously garbled as those issued by the Wolf Bureau in August, and beyond that only what individual deputies let fall in public, and which is then indignantly criticized as "press indiscretions." In addition to this there will be one or two parade sittings, in which a few party speakers will deliver from the window some well-turned monologues (for they cannot possibly be called debates). Then the Reichstag will contentedly withdraw itself—and then, when it has gone home, the agitation against it and its policy among the unenlightened masses will blaze up afresh with increased violence.

We should have thought that the experiences of the last few months would have convinced the leaders of the majority parties—and also the Government—of the mistakiness of these methods. One thing is certain: the shameful campaign of obloquy against the policy of the Majority—which, to judge from the reply to the Pope, is also the policy of the Government and of all the Imperial authorities—could never have assumed such vast proportions if the Majority, for its part, had not left the field to the agitators. We warned at the time against such a course, but in vain. And even when the consequences became apparent it was long before even a few of the Majority deputies offered a determined defense in party meetings, where they learned what a degree insufficient enlightenment had paved the way for the great Pan-German propaganda. That despite all this the Reichstag intends to proceed as before the war.

If the matter concerned the Majority parties alone, one could, with a shrug of the shoulders, leave the responsibility with those on whom it rests. But it concerns much more than party interests. It is a question of the dissemination of political knowledge among the German people at a time when it may become of the utmost importance for the whole future of our fatherland whether the German outlook is capable of overcoming the Pan-German will, or whether the former will permit itself to be infected by the latter even more than hitherto. It is a question, also, not only of the present, but of the future of German parliamentarianism. Very strong influences, with an inexhaustible store of both money and personnel for the purposes of propaganda, are at work to discredit that parliamentarianism, and at the moment when franchise reform in Prussia is intended to clear the way for a straightening out of our inner-political affairs, to create fresh confusion for the promotion of reactionary aims. That is why a protest must be entered against the Reichstag discrediting itself by forsaking the ground from which it derives its strength—its connection with the electorate.

We are against secret diplomacy, including the secret diplomacy of the Reichstag. Naturally, what is confidential must be dealt with confidentially in the German Reichstag as in every other Parliament. But the plenary sittings of the Reichstag should afford an insight into the attitude of the parties and of the Government toward those great questions of policy with which the public is occupied.

How do matters stand with the Papal note, and with what is to follow it? And how, to name one matter

alone, with Poland? Why, as would have been done once, as a matter of course, is no detailed and exhaustive statement made on the introduction of the budget concerning the new distribution of ministerial offices, and particularly the creation of the office of Vice-Chancellor, against which such serious objections have been and must continue to be raised in very opposite quarters? Why, in view of our steadily increasing war expenditure, does the Reichstag refrain from exercising its right to control expenditure in excess of 3,000,000,000 marks a month, and why does it take no steps to deal with the gigantic war profits that are endlessly accumulating and will burden the future? . . . Questions could be heaped one upon another down to the relatively minor ones concerning the incomprensible coal and gas regulations, and the incomprehensible high fruit prices. We have a right to see all this dealt with at least in a full session of the Reichstag with all the publicity that is possible to the Reichstag alone, and we greatly hope that the Reichstag will not disappoint us this time. The war apparition of a secret Reichstag is by no means a desirable addition to our constitutional life.

## TAX CONCESSION TO MARRIED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the South Wales Miners Federation it was resolved to press for the revision of the existing income tax charge, and more especially for the restoration of the pre-war exemption and abatement limit of £160 instead of the present £160.

Mr. Bonar Law has intimated that owing to the imperative necessity for providing revenue for carrying on the war there is little hope of the restoration of the pre-war exemption and abatement limits. He is, however, ready to include in his next budget a new "wife allowance" of £25.

It is pointed out that although the exemption and abatement limits have been reduced the allowance for each child has been increased from £10 to £25, so that as the law now stands the net income actually charged with the tax is now, in the case of a man with three or more children, less than before the war. With the proposed "wife allowance" of £25, a man with a wife but no children would pay on £15 more than in the pre-war period.

A man with a wife and one child, whose income did not exceed £170, would be exempt from income tax, as in pre-war days, while his income exceeded £170 he would pay on the same net amount as before the war.

A man with two children would pay on £15 less, with three children on £30 less, and so on. Thus with the new "wife allowance" and the existing children and abatement allowances, a man would be exempt from income tax, up to an income of £195; a man with three children up to £220; with four children up to £245; and when an income exceeded these limits he might be entitled to further allowances for insurance, renewals of tools, and so on, before he incurred actual liability to any payment of tax.

The position of a bachelor would remain the same as at present, but in the case of a bachelor earning 55s per week and assessed on that figure, with an allowance of £10 for insurance, tools, and so forth, he would only pay 6d per week income tax.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General in the old Government and Minister of the Interior in the new, gives it as his opinion that the Unionist Party will get a big majority in Western Canada. Mr. Meighen has just returned to the capital after an absence of a few weeks, having been on a speech-making campaign in company with the Hon. J. A. Calder and the Hon. T. A. Crerar, two of the Liberal wing of the new party. He states that all the meetings addressed by them were of most impressive order and marked by much seriousness and determination. While there was a certain amount of trouble over the question of candidates, which was not unnatural, he says, all the difficulties will be overcome, so pronounced is the spirit of unity. Mr.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## ANOTHER SLUMP IN STOCK MARKET

After Short Early Upturn Selling Movement Is Renewed and Big Losses Are Sustained —Standard Issues Are Weak

Just about the time it was thought that the stock market had begun to move upward once more, after the prolonged decline, another slump started today. The opening was somewhat colorless. Price changes were irregular. Presently some stocks began to display considerable strength. The Marine issues, American Can, Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel "B," and Utah Copper attracted some attention because of their advances.

The upturn was of short duration. When the news of the new Russian uprising and report of a probable separate Ituanian peace with Germany was received traders began to throw stocks overboard with little regard to values. Selling came from various sources. Stocks were apparently in abundant supply and there was little support. All groups were similarly affected. Such standard issues as American Telephone and General Electric, both 8 per cent dividend payers, sold down to new low records for the movement. Telephone, after opening unchanged at 110%, declined to 106 before midday. General Electric, which closed Wednesday at 127%, improved to 128 and then declined 3 points to 125.

General Motors opened off a point at 82, advanced to 83 and then dropped to 79%. Consolidated Gas opened up 1% at 85, and dropped 5 points before midday. Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened off 1% at 47% and slumped to 42. Sears-Roebuck opened up 1% at 143, and declined to 139. U. S. Steel, after opening off 1% at 94%, advanced to 95%, and declined to 93 during the first half of the session. The stock was very active on the decline.

Renewed liquidation occurred in the early afternoon. New low prices were recorded, the further losses amounting in some cases to several points. U. S. Steel sold below 89 before the beginning of the last hour. At that time losses of five and six points were numerous. Although there was some semblance to recovery here and there the tone continued very weak and unsettled. It was the weakest market of any day since the slump first started several months ago.

## COTTON GINNING REPORT IS MADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Census Bureau, in a report just issued, places the amount of cotton ginned from the growth of the crop 1917 to Nov. 1 at 7,150,254 bales, compared with 8,623,893 bales in 1916, and 7,378,886 bales in 1915.

The number of round bales this year is 133,170 contrasted with 154,141 bales in 1916, and 65,577 bales in 1915.

Corrected statistics of the quantity ginned this season prior to Oct. 18 are 5,577,156 bales.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Cargo of 38,714 bales of jute, worth \$2,000,000, has arrived at an American port consigned to Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.

California this year raised 3,325,000 bushels of potatoes and 930,000 bushels of wheat in excess of 1916 crop. Bean crop shows increase of 5,105,000 bushels over last year.

Forty-eight companies with an aggregate authorized capital stock of \$100,953,700 were organized during October for development of oil and gas resources of United States. Only 40 were organized during September with an aggregate authorized capital of \$65,000,000.

Reports from 47 book paper companies, operating 73 mills, to Federal Trade Commission, show a stock of 44,788 tons at end of October, compared with 43,872 tons at beginning of the month. In first eight months of this year exports of book paper amounted to 31,375 tons, compared with 35,953 tons for the corresponding period last year.

H. L. Gwaltier & Co., New York, says: The local raw silk market continues unchanged, but indications are that more activity may be expected shortly. Prices are holding their own, and are strengthened by a firmer tone on all the primary markets. A fair amount of business is passing in spot silks and for nearby delivery both in Japan and Canton sorts, part of which is said to be for European account.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday; moderate northwest to west winds.

For New England: Fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. .... 32°/10 a. m. .... 33°

12 noon ..... 45

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m. ....  
Albany ..... 38° New Orleans ..... 58°  
Buffalo ..... 32 New York ..... 34°  
Chicago ..... 44 Philadelphia ..... 34°  
Cincinnati ..... 32 Pittsburgh ..... 24°  
Denver ..... 38 Portland, Me. .... 30°  
Des Moines ..... 38 Portland, Ore. .... 48°  
Jacksonville ..... 56 San Francisco ..... 54°  
Kansas City ..... 34 St. Louis ..... 34°  
Nantucket ..... 34 Washington ..... 34°

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 6:26 High water ..... 5:45  
Sun sets ..... 4:30 6:09 a. m. 6:30 p. m.  
Length of day ..... 10:34 Moon rises 12:22 a. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Last Open High Low sale

	Mo K & T pf...	7	7	7	7
Mo Pacific ct.	2234	23	20	20	20%
Mo Pacific pf ct	41	41½	39	39	
Mon Power...	66	66	66	66	
Nat Acme...	264	264	264	264	26%
Nat Biscuit...	84½	84½	83	83	
Nat C & S...	58½	58½	58½	58½	
Nat C. & C...	22	22	20½	20½	
Nat Enamel...	354	354	32½	33	
Nat Lead...	43	43	42½	42½	
Nat Lead pf...	103½	103½	103½	103½	
Nevada Con...	17	17	16½	16½	
Nm B Sugar...	72½	72½	69½	69½	
Nm B. & P...	155	155	155	155	
Nm Can...	33½	35	30	30	30%
Nm H. & H...	22	22	21	21	
Nm N. & W...	104½	104½	100½	101	
Nm Car Fy...	61½	59	59	59	
Nm Cot Ol...	26	26	26	26	
Nm H. & L...	13½	13½	12½	12½	
Nm H. & L. pt...	54	54½	50½	50½	
Nm Amice...	37	48½	49	49	
Nm Int Corp...	52½	53	51	51	
Nm Linseed...	25½	25½	23½	24½	
Nm Lins/dpf...	60	59½	59½	59½	
Nm Loco...	52	52½	50½	51	
Nm P & T...	20	20	20	20	
Nm Smelt...	76½	69½	70½	70½	
Nm SmeApf...	94	94	94	95	
Nm Am Steel Fy...	54½	54½	51½	51½	
Nm Sug...	95%	96	90	90	
Nm Sugar pf...	108½	108½	108½	108½	
Nm Tel & Tel...	110½	110½	105	105	
Nm Wool...	39½	38½	38½	38½	
Nm Wool pf...	91½	91½	89½	89½	
Nm W & Va...	20½	20½	19½	19½	
Nm Zinc...	12½	12½	12½	12½	
Anaconda...	56	56½	51½	52½	
Atchison...	85	85½	80½	82½	
Barrett Co...	87	87	87	87	
Barrett Co. pf...	97½	97½	99½	99½	
Beth Steel...	82	82½	75½	75½	
Beth Steelpf...	89	90	89	90	
Beth Steel...	80½	82½	73½	75½	
Beth Steelpf rec...	98½	98½	65½	65½	
BFGoodrich...	26½	26½	35½	36½	
Brook R T...	47½	47½	41½	44½	
Brown Term...	6	6	6	6	
Butte & Sup...	174	174	164	164	
Cal Pac Cor...	354	354	34½	34½	
Cal Petrol...	30½	30	30	30	
Cent Fdry...	364	364	36	36	
Cent Leatherpf...	65	58½	60	60	
Cent Leatherpf...	100½	97½	97½	97½	
Cerde Pas...	31	31½	20½	30½	
Chan Motor...	60	57	58	58	
Ches & Ohio...	47	47	44½	44½	
CM & St Paul...	39½	37	37	37	
CM & St P...	70½	70½	70½	70½	
Chi R I & Paoc...	19½	19½	17	17	
Chi R I & Ptwl...	42½	40½	40½	43½	
Chi R I & Ptwl...	52	52½	50	50	
Chi & Alt...	10	10	10	10	
Chi & G West...	7	7	7	7	
Chi & G Westpf...	20½	20	20	20	
Chi & N.W...	96	94	94	94	
Chi & N.W...	14½	14½	12½	13	
Chiho Corp...	39	39	35½	37½	
CCC & St L...	25½	25½	25½	25½	
Clu Peabody...	47½	47	47	47	
Clu Peabody...	95	90	90	90	
Cent Foundry...	26½	26½	26½	26½	
Col Fuel...	23	33½	29½	30	
Col Gas & El...	29½	27½	27½	27½	
Co So 1st pf...	45	45	45	45	
Con Gas...	85	85½	80	83	
Con Can...	80	79	79	79	
Con Prod...	27½	27½	24½	25	
Cruel Steel...	55½	56½	50	51½	
Cruel Steelpf...	85	85	85	85	
Cuban C Sung...	26½	26½	25½	25½	
Cuban C Sung...	78	78	78	78	
Del & Huds...	97½	97½	96½	96½	
Del & Lac...	188½	188½	185	185	
Denver pf...	14	14	14	14	
Domes Min...	73½	73½	7½	7½	
Erie...	15½	15½	13½	14½	
Erie 1st pf...	21½	21½	20½	20½	
Erie 2d pf...	17½	17½	15½	15½	
FM & S pf...	30½	30½	30½	30½	
Gas W & W...	32½	32½	30	30	
Gen Chem...	165	165	165	165	
Gen Electric...	12½	12½	12½	12½	
Gen Motors N...	82	83	77½	80	
Gt Nor pf...	25½	25½	23½	23½	
Gulf States...	81½	81½	79	80	
Harv Cor'...	53½	55	53½	55	
Has & Bar Car...	27½	25½	25½	25½	
Harv of NJ...	103½	103½	104½	104½	
III Central...	95	95	94	94	
Inspiration...	41½	42½	35	38½	
Int Con Cor...	7	7	6½	6½	
Int C Cor pf...	45	45	42	45	

# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## STEEL SITUATION IS CLEARING UP

**Manufacturers Agree to Adjust Prices Promptly on Products Not Yet Covered by Official Schedule—Some Handicaps**

Concerning iron and steel conditions the Iron Age says:

The situation has been further cleared by government's announcement on Nov. 5 of agreed prices on sheets, wrought pipe, fence wire, tin plate, cold rolled shafting and scrap. The new finished material prices as carefully worked out by the steel manufacturers' committee, are in line with those previously fixed, and the Government makes the important statement that on products not yet covered by official schedules the manufacturers have agreed to adjust prices promptly. Thus it appears that further Washington announcements are not to be looked for, unless at any time a general revision should be made.

## BOSTON ELEVATED HALF YEAR REPORT

The Boston Elevated Railway reports earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, as follows:

Gross revenue from operation	\$9,797,880
Operating expenses	6,630,725
Net earnings	2,167,154
Other income	43,764
Total income	2,210,918
Rental	1,588,818
Fixed charges	1,214,582
Surplus	407,222
Dividends	716,382
Deficit	269,120

The volume of business for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, was as follows:

Total revenue passengers carried was 189,415,158, an increase of 19,106,867, or 5.63 per cent.

President Brush says:

"The deficit of \$269,120 for the six months period ending Dec. 31, 1916, is occasioned by the fact that the company during that period, in accordance with its established custom, paid dividends at the full rate of 6 per cent per annum with the intention of paying only such lesser amount of dividends during the balance of the fiscal year as the earnings for the full fiscal year might justify."

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for the Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 8

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—M. Samuels and Mr. Oberdorfer, Jr., A. White of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; T. S. Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B. & B. Shoe Co.; U. S. Buffalo—J. F. Barnes of G. E. Thine Co. Lenox.

Chicago—C. J. Reynolds of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—Phil Marcell of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Chicago—J. P. McManus of R. P. Smith & Sons, Inc.; Tour.

Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorn.

Cincinnati, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rullova & Co.; Essex.

Hawthorne—C. H. Baker; Tour.

Meridian, Miss.—S. Rothenberg of Marks, Rothenberg & Co.; Adams.

Montreal, Can.—C. E. Storer; 10 High St.

New York—E. A. Heard of C. B. Roush; Essex.

New York—R. Baumval of Standard Mail Order House; 100 Broadway Plaza.

New York—F. L. Christensen of Charles Williams Stores; 112 Lincoln St.

New York—H. Schreyer; Tour.

New York—Max Cohn; U. S.

New York—Henry Levy; U. S.

New York—P. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 112 Lincoln St.

Norfolk, Va.—Max Pinches of Max Pinches Shoe Co.; Adams.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—D. H. Hostettler; Avery.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.

Philadelphia—A. P. Argar of Gimbel Bros.; Essex.

Philadelphia—H. Weimer and J. B. Hedges of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 15 Lincoln St.

Pittsburgh—C. G. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—John Glaser of Kaufman & Co.; Essex.

Rochester, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Ross; Lenox.

San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.

San Francisco—H. W. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.

San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.

Utica, N. Y.—H. J. Williams; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuels & Farrow, Ltd.; Essex.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—W. A. Weiss and O. G. Frey of Wm. A. Weiss & Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston.) The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

## REAL ESTATE

The Plymouth County Trust Company has taken title from the Avis L. White estate, to a brick apartment house at 26 Museum Road, Back Bay, valued at \$36,600 by the assessor's books. Of this amount \$4,600 applies on 3412 square feet of land.

The same buyers also take title to an improved property at 61 Albion Street, South End. This consists of a one-story brick building with basement, and a two-story brick building with basement, occupying for the most part 2786 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$25,000, and includes \$6,400 on the land. Avis L. White estate was the grantor.

Papers have been placed on record today by Abbie L. Fahyan, confirming the purchase of a 3½-story brick house with frame addition in the rear, at 44 Carver Street, South End. The parcel is taxed against Julia A. Cutts et al. for \$6,800, and \$4,100 of it is carried on 1475 square feet of land.

On Jan. Brighton Maurice P. Ryan bought a frame dwelling from Ella L. Hooper, 10 Converse Street, assessed for \$2,300. There is a land area of 3272 square feet, taxed for \$300, of the amount.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE

American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports changes in earnings for September and the nine months ended Sept. 30 last, as follows:

\*Decrease.

## MORE WHEAT TO BE PLANTED

Montreal, Que.—It is estimated that next year's acreage of wheat and flax in the province of Alberta will exceed this year's by about 10 per cent. It is also estimated that there will be 500,000 acres more in cereals in the province of Manitoba in 1918, than there has been in the current year.

Total permitted capital for nine months to date of \$142,746,700 represents a decrease of \$79,477,300 from corresponding period of last year. Business concerns receiving charters declined 97 to 1514.

## STRONG CONTAINERS FOR GOODS URGED

Many Millions of Dollars Could Be Saved Railroads and Consumers if Indestructible Holders for Shipping Were Used

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A subdivision of materials in small units is necessary today as the result of the present apartment house condition. This subdivision may be done much more cheaply by the manufacturer in his own plant by machinery than was ever possible in the corner grocery by the clerks. At the same time, the manufacturer is enabled to carry his advertising material to the consumers' hands, says Factory, which continues:

All of this subdivision, however, has resulted in an increased use of containers, and, as an article recently written by Archer Wall Douglas states: The manufacturer finds himself in much of a dilemma. The price of containers of all kinds has been steadily advancing for many months, but practically all that the manufacturer can do in most cases is to advance the cost of the goods in the package, which he has to absorb as one of the elements of the additional expense of doing business.

An investigation shows that this container cost for small packages in the United States has been present the enormous amount of \$120,000,000 annually. In the manufacturer's endeavor to reduce this cost, cases have been built more fragile, with the result that the railroads are paying annually over \$16,000,000 in loss and damage claims, which could be prevented by the use of a better quality container.

The shipper, however, cannot well afford to increase his container costs by making the same heavier and more expensive. The ideal condition would be the use of a non-destructive container, which could be used over and over again. By this custom, practically no burden would fall upon the consumer for container cost, providing the increased freight for the added weight and for the return empty would be eliminated.

Thus, we see that the consumer's and the shipper's requirements would be met by such multiple-trip containers; but how about the railroads? We find that the cost of coal for carrying these \$100,000,000 cases is approximately \$300,000, and inasmuch as the same units of traffic are to be carried, coal would be the only item to be considered. Consequently, if \$16,000,000 in loss and damage claims could be saved, the roads would be justified in carrying the same on a parity with the present container.

However, we find that this \$16,000,000 loss is only a fraction of the burden the railroads are now put to on account of fragile containers. Cars as a whole are loaded only 55 per cent efficiently. The greatest factor tending toward the short loading is the fragile container. This short loading of cars creates an expense of \$209,000,000 annually.

Assuming then that the railroads grant free transit both ways to a many-trip container, said container to be proof-proof and of such strength that it will withstand traffic, the carriers will have expended \$300,000 additional for coal, will have saved themselves \$16,000,000 in loss and damage claims, and, if they increase the train loading only 10 per cent, will have secured 255,000 additional cars for use and reduced their operating costs \$40,000,000. The consumer will be relieved of the \$120,000,000 burden now thrust upon him in container cost, and the price of paper will be reduced by the throwing back into the market of practically one-half of the paper-making material.

As a specific illustration, almost every large city is paying thousands of dollars monthly for loss in eggs alone. The specifications for egg cases allow the use of a case so thin that ordinary merchandise placed upon it is bound to break the upper tier, with the result that scarcely a shipment comes in without some claim for loss or damage. Yet, last summer, 50 cases of eggs of 50 dozen each were shipped from a point in Russia to Pittsburgh, Pa., a distance of 9000 miles, without one broken egg. The difference was not in the egg, but in the case. The Russian cases were of stout, 15-16-inch stock, practically non-destructive.

**SUBMARINE BOAT COMPANY'S AFFAIRS**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Submarine Boat Company is building 30 shipways at the government plant at Port Newark, designed for construction of 5000-ton boats. It will be recalled that thus far the Government has given contract for only 50 boats to this company, but is now desirous of placing an additional contract for 75 8000-ton boats. Submarine Company desires to build only 5000-ton boats, as all of its plans have been formed on this basis. If second order is for 8000-ton boats, there will have to be a radical change in shipbuilding ways, and particularly in ship launching ways.

**OUTPUT OF COTTON GOODS**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford is the first city in the United States in the value of cotton goods that it manufactures, according to the United States census of 1914. In the year named, New Bedford produced cotton goods valued at \$51,765,234. Fall River, which ranked second, \$49,995,011, and Lowell, which came third, produced only \$23,178,333. Philadelphia, Pawtucket and Warwick, R. I., were next in order.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

September 1917 Increase

Total open revenue .. \$3,763,448 \$350,292

Over income .. 759,494 2772

Jan 1 to Sept 30—

Total open revenue .. 30,695,612 5,192,067

Over income .. 5,495,678 2,345,412

Month .. 4,125,265 2,26,347

From Jan 1 .. 34,820,877 5,418,534

MOBILE & OHIO

Month of October .. \$1,228,786 \$160,714

From July 1 .. 4,765,019 755,922

ST. LOUIS-SOUTHWESTERN

Month of October .. \$1,716,600 \$182,069

From Jan 1 .. 13,922,701 2,967,784

WESTERN MARYLAND

Month of October .. \$1,214,193 \$10,695

From Jan 1 .. 11,153,151 1,216,768

GEORGIA RAILROAD

September ..

Total open revenue .. \$419,982 \$85,463

Over income .. 161,115 36,561

Jan 1 to Sept 30—

Total open revenue .. 2,817,621 413,197

Over income .. 742,213 86,633

DELAWARE & HUDSON

September ..

Total open revenue .. \$2,728,677 \$481,623

Over income .. 2,287,109 2,161

Month of September .. 22,359,627 2,489,132

Net open revenue .. 5,585,481 \$830,939

Over income .. 5,602,093 \$833,840

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

September ..

Total open revenue .. \$1,849,691 \$431,223

Over income .. 405,019 203,743

From Jan 1—

Total open revenue .. 15,566,463 3,324,291

Over income .. 2,876,796 777,031

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### THE VALUE OF TRADE LIBRARIES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the annual meeting of the Library Association, held recently in London, Mr. S. A. Pitt, chief librarian of the Glasgow Public Libraries, led an interesting discussion on commercial libraries.

The condition of British industry and trade at the close of the war and for a considerable period afterwards, Mr. Pitt said, would depend on the people's prescience now. In all large industrial and commercial areas the establishment of centers for the accumulation and diffusion of information respecting trade and commerce was necessary, and for this purpose the public commercial library appeared to offer the best facilities.

In making that statement Mr. Pitt did not overlook the Chamber of Commerce, nor was it necessary to remind the meeting, he said, that under certain conditions advice might be obtained from the special department of the Board of Trade. Neither of those, however, afforded sufficient facilities, locally, for quick reference to a large collection of literature fully classified, catalogued, and indexed. The commercial library supplemented the work of the technical library, the Chamber of Commerce, and the department of commercial intelligence, and acted as a point of reference for all of these. The collection of the commercial library should comprise standard and current material, and should include information in any form useful to the business man. Knowledge in a highly condensed form, Mr. Pitt said, was preferred, and the service must be rapid and reliable.

Glasgow and Liverpool, Mr. Pitt continued, already had special libraries of this kind, and Manchester, Leeds, and Bradford would soon be in a similar position. In many other towns also provision had been, or was being made, for similar accommodation in the reference library. Their experience in Glasgow, Mr. Pitt said, justified the most sanguine expectations regarding the future of this library, and they believed that similar libraries elsewhere would give equal satisfaction. The usefulness of commercial libraries could undoubtedly be greatly extended by cooperation with other public services. He thought the new commercial intelligence department should encourage and assist in every possible way the establishment, under municipal control, of public commercial libraries in large cities, and special departments for similar purposes in existing libraries in smaller towns throughout the United Kingdom, informing each of the provision in neighboring libraries; that the libraries in the more important areas should be supplied with copies of all official information available for distribution, and others with at least copies of official periodicals, the proposed trade manuals, and such special literature as local necessities might require; also, that in their periodical visits to industrial centers the commercial attachés should familiarize themselves with the resources and facilities provided at libraries in the districts visited, be prepared to give advice regarding the extension or revision of such provision, and put forward ideas as to how closer cooperation between the department, local Chamber of Commerce, and the libraries might be developed. Such a scheme would enable business men to find at hand, when required, the latest and most trustworthy information affecting their interests.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Women Helping at Home

PEORIA (IL) STAR.—The manner in which the people are submitting to the exactions brought on by the war expresses the national idea of patriotism better than anything else. When nation is willing to submit to prices twice and thrice as high as they have usually paid, and do it without much grumbling, it means something. Thus the housewife who expresses her patriotism by the process of paying 10 cents for bread that formerly cost five is as worthy of praise as anyone else. For it may be that she is denying herself in some other direction to do this. It is highly gratifying to be able to say that the part women are playing in this war is as loyal and patriotic and energetic as ever before.

Tractors

TOLEDO BLADE.—The bewildering number of forms of farm tractors in use and on the market serve to remind folk that a high degree of originality once marked the inventors of automobiles. They seemed once to have had the same horror of appearing to be plagiarists which novelists have. So their contrivances ran a gamut from high buckboards to vehicles whose bodies scraped the roads and looked like traveling bath tubs. Will the tractors go through the same evolution? Probably. The farmer who has broken a jewsniffler on his machine and gone to town only to find that his dealer no longer carries that particular tractor with its parts, but 40 other different kinds, is going to raise a disturbance. That will force standardization, and a common look among all tractors.

Excluding German Opera

NEW YORK GLOBE.—The decision of the directors of the Metropolitan Opera not to present German opera this year has nothing to do with art, although shallow persons will doubtless seek to twist it into such relation. In Russia an argument publicly used by German propagandists to spread the idea that America was not in earnest rested on the fact the German opera continued to be sung here. In Germany, where the press is absolutely in the hands of the Government, honor paid to German composers and performers will be misrepresented. It will not only be held up as proof that this country is weak-kneed, but paraded as a confession of German superiority, and thus be food to Prussian arrogance.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—For some months past as cables to The Christian Science Monitor, it has been known that a Spanish engineer has been at work on the construction of a new biplane from which great results are expected. It is now announced that the work is completed, and that the machine has advantages over any other form of aeroplane in existence, especially in the matter of stability, while it will fly at a great height and at a speed of 170 kilometers an hour. Señor Pombo, the Spanish aviator, who has great confidence in the new machine, will shortly make a trial trip on it from Santander to Madrid without a stop.

WAR RECORDS OF NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—At the termination of the war an official history of New Zealand's part in it will be prepared from the "war diary," which every unit of the New Zealand expeditionary force, in common with other British units, is keeping of all events affecting it. Private diaries and letters, and the columns of the press, will be freely used in connection with the official record.

FROM TURIN TO ROME BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The two young sublieutenants, Alberti Virgili and Mario Inghetti, who recently escaped from the prison camp at Haimascher, near Budapest, one of whom, Alberti Virgili was formerly a resident in America, are now in Milan. The two officers were especially impressed on their return to Italy by the superior economic condition of that country as compared with Austria-Hungary. Bread tickets had not yet made their appearance in Italy, whereas in Austria-Hungary they said everything, even down to onions and matches, was rationed. As individuals, the Italian officers say that the Hungarians are all against the war, but collectively, in spite of their sufferings, they are offering an obstinate resistance.

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with a representative of the Giornale d'Italia, just after his arrival in Rome, Sergeant Stoppani expressed his conviction that as soon as it was possible, everyone who traveled either for business or pleasure would go by way of the air, a much less wearisome method of making a journey than by train, he added.

AMERICAN-BRITISH FEDERATION

Representatives from British and Canadian societies throughout Massachusetts met at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, last night, and ratified action taken at a previous meeting to form an American-British Federation of Massachusetts. An election for officers will be held next January. The object of the federation as set forth is: "To provide for the closer union and cooperation of all societies of British affiliation and individuals, that all may act together for beneficial public objects, particularly those that affect the mutual understanding and friendship of the two great branches of the English-speaking race, to aid the federal and state governments in the prosecution of the war; to assist those of British birth residing in this country to become citizens of the same and to participate in its affairs; and to assist those of British birth arriving in this country to better their social conditions."

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## EDUCATIONAL

## SPAIN CONSIDERING EDUCATION REFORM

**Senor Andrade Believes Changes Should First Be Made in Universities and That People Should Be Inspired to Help**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—All things point to a great quickening in educational endeavor in Spain. This is not merely part of the general and somewhat slow effort at regeneration, but in the new economic struggle which will result from the war, Spain, having an excellent advantage to start with, owing to her neutrality and her great war trade, which has brought vast riches into the country, will make a great attempt to take a higher place among the nations than she has done for long past. That, however, cannot be accomplished by a people among whom "analfabetismo," or illiteracy, is so rampant. If Spain wishes to join the advancing nations she must equip herself, and the thoughtful begin to perceive that this question of education, left in the past to the dalliances of the politicians and the influence of the clerics, is of highest importance than most of the questions that beset Spanish governments in these days.

Señor Rafael Andrade, who is a conscientious minister, if only a partial servant, does not seem to think highly of the driving power of the State in matters of education, he thinks the most the State can do is to provide the materials and leave the people do the rest. The regeneration of education must come from individuals, from society, because the mission of the State can consist only in providing the external conditions for the function of teaching. When considering the current estimates, he said he found the state of the whole Spanish educational system so lamentable that it was not singular he should be asked for reforms in every grade.

In recent times it had been much on the lips of the people, he pointed out, that they should begin with primary education, and especially with getting rid of the fatal "analfabetismo," because a house could only be built by first laying the foundations. "I consider," said Señor Andrade, "that this simile is not correct, that public instruction cannot be compared to construction, but only and always to an organization whose parts are always developed harmoniously. Nobody grieves more than myself about the 'analfabetismo' of Spain, but I think one should not lose sight of the fact that among the illiterates are many who learned in their childhood and afterward lost the ability through disease, and that again there are many to whom it is no advantage to be able to read. And whilst the directing classes of the people do not set the example of a love of culture, popular instruction must be unfruitful."

From this the Minister of Public Instruction proceeds to argue that it is the university that makes the school, and therefore they should lose no time in reforming the universities. He thinks that the period for obtaining the degree of licentiate should be short, while on the other hand the doctorate should represent real culture, for which mathematicians, scholars in natural science, philosophers and historians should be prepared. "Through the disorganization of the existing doctorate," he says, "other institutions for the amplification of studies have arisen, as the result of which they have acquired more authority than the universities themselves. It is necessary then, to grant to the Universidad de Laboratorios and the Universidad de Bibliotecas the means to prepare and publish works of investigation and all that is necessary for the fulfillment of those objects which have been in the hands of other organizations. These two works necessitate a third as a complement to them, the moral and physical education of the student. In the traditional times of our universities as much attention was given to the moral and physical education of the individual as to his intellectual culture, and that is the case today as regards the great foreign universities. Hence it is desirable to encourage, by every possible means, the students' residences, athletic and sporting clubs, and societies, which might help to intensify the corporate life of the pupils. I am certain that when such institutions are properly developed such things as the strikes of scholars, a disgrace upon our educational life, will disappear. The cause of these strikes and of all the other manifestations of scholarly discipline is the lack of institutions which give attention to the moral and physical education of the pupils. Let us not forget that athletic recreations change the temperament of a young man sooner than twenty moral treatises, but it will be to little purpose to reform the system of education if the professorate is not raised to a level compatible with its mission."

Señor Andrade considers that if the doctorate were recognized and the best of those who desired to dedicate themselves to teaching were sent abroad to complete their studies, obliging them thus to serve as assistants with corresponding recompense, a brilliant training school of professors would be established. Meanwhile, and to put an end to the abuse in the existing system of the selection of professors, he hopes to reform the constitution of the bodies of judges who control the competition for them, by composing them of five professors of the class of the vacant chair, maintaining that they should be nominated automatically without

any intervention on the part of the Council of Instruction, and that they should only act at a time of such vacancies, in order that the interests of teaching might not be prejudiced. Señor Andrade hopes also to improve the economic condition of the professorate, while at the same time increasing the work. In agreement with petitions formulated by the professors, and moved by what is happening in the rest of Europe and in the faculties of sciences and letters in Spain, he has a scheme in view by which, as the chairs fall vacant, a proportion of them shall be so additionally endowed that the remuneration shall be equal to that of others.

"The problem of university education," he continued, "cannot be completely solved while secondary education remains as at present, permitting many students to enter the universities who are incapable of translating a summary from a French review, and some even who are ignorant of orthography. Of all the grades of education, certainly that which has failed most in our country is the secondary, and it is not because all the professors are incompetent, for in the institutes and the normals there are professors whose work is worthy of all praise. But the organization of these branches is so heterogeneous and so extravagant that no fruit can be extracted from them, and it is necessary to reorganize them as soon as possible. At the present time one finds a real crisis in this matter of secondary education spreading over the whole world. There are people who have considered it as a preparation for other careers, and it is in accordance with this idea that the French baccalaureate is divided into groups of letters and sciences. There are people also who consider it as a grade of culture in a social kind of way. My opinion is that institutes and Escuelas Normales ought to be established, that they should be chiefly centers of encyclopedic culture to complete the work of primary education, and that there should be complementary courses to prepare the students for teaching or to enter the faculties. It is clear that the means for moral and physical education are more than ever desirable in this class."

Señor Andrade added that it appeared to be forgotten in Spain that different systems ought to be established for town and country schools. In both cases the school should be a center of complete culture and should be properly equipped with lavatories, baths and other things promoting cleanliness; but the labor of the schoolmaster could not be efficacious unless he found enthusiasm in the surroundings of the pupil. Consequently, he wished to organize societies of fathers and mothers who would collaborate in the work of primary instruction, and oblige all those who constituted what might be called the intellectual body of the people to give such lessons as would complete the work of a master. While recognizing the necessity of devoting a large sum of money to the construction of new schools and educational institutions, the Minister of Public Instruction believes that the increased payment to masters and to other direct instruments of education should be attended to first. He proposes to set out a scheme of organizing what may be called complementary institutions of popular instruction, and to give a great impulse to "normal schools," schools of official apprenticeship and university extension. He wishes to reform the Council of Instruction, converting it into a consultative center constituted of representatives of the universities, institutes, industrial and normal schools, and the royal academies, with power to propose reforms to the minister.

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—University College (University of London) has issued its program of public lectures for the first term of the session 1917-18. These comprise 30 subjects in all, some of them extending to courses of six lectures each. To convey an idea of their great variety, a dozen subjects have been chosen for citation, the order in which they are given being the order in which they appear on the list:

"Button Seats and Design Scrabs," by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie.  
"The War and the War," (6 lectures), by Professor A. Polar.  
"Types of Climate in the Empire," by Professor L. W. Lyde.  
"Engineering Plant in Large Hotels," by Mr. A. H. Barker.  
"Venetian Painting up to Titian," by Mr. Tancré Borenius.  
"Memoirs of St. Simon," by Professor F. C. Montague.  
"The Freedom of the Sea," by Professor John Macdonell.  
"Phonetics and Its Value from the Imperial Standpoint," by Mr. D. Jones.  
"The Psychology and Metaphysics of 'Divina Commedia,'" (Six Barlow lectures), by Dr. E. G. Gardner.  
"Hindu Religion and Philosophy," (6 lectures), by Dr. S. G. Erdos.  
"Housing Problems After the War," (6 lectures), by Professor S. D. Adshead.  
"The Philosophy of Bergson," (4 lectures), by Professor G. D. Hicks.

At the headmasters' conference held in the city of London with Dr. David in the chair, a protest was made against the proposal to lower the age limits for the India civil service to 17 as a minimum and 19 as a maximum. In the opinion of the conference, that particular recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India would be detrimental to school work in the upper forms. The principal reason may thus be stated. There has lately been a general agreement among experts that the work in secondary schools should conform to two standards: first a general course of study up to the age of 16 or a little more, to be followed by an examination common to all boys

## HUMANITIES FINDING CHAMPIONS

Princeton University opened her doors several months ago to a conference of educators and publicists to consider ways and means of conserving such respect for the classical or "humanities" type of education as retains a place in the minds of school, college and university authorities, and to plan to regain for the basic studies of general education a primacy formerly generally conceded. The report of that conference is now to be had, and included in the volume is a very interesting symposium of favorable opinion gathered by projectors of the assembly. President Wilson and his immediate predecessors, Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt, Secretary of State Lansing, the Hon. Elihu Root, educators, business men of highest rank, authors, journalists, famous physicists and chemists and investigators in the field of natural science, believing in the cause, urged organization for an aggressive campaign; and forsaking, once and for all, the defensive attitude in which "old school" men have been wont to stand for more than a generation, said, "Fight." Their letters, together with the record of the deliberations of the delegates, make a valuable appreciation of one phase of the war hardly as yet sufficiently noted by the public.

The Manchester Education Committee has recently published a report on a schema of work in connection with museums, art galleries, organized games, walks in the country, etc., arranged for the benefit of the children in the schools in the city working under the two-shift system on account of the military occupation of some school buildings. It would appear, from the accounts of headmasters and headmistresses, that considerable benefits have been derived from this enforced departure from the ordinary school routine. For the boys in the upper standards of one school a series of lessons was arranged at the Whitworth Art Gallery, whilst girls of about 12 to 13 years of age, from the same school, attended a course of lectures in Egyptology. Lessons in nature study and organized games were arranged for the scholars of several schools and were much appreciated. Country rambles for the study of field, pond, river, and meadow plants; and visits to various places for the special study of physical features, or for the inspection of buildings of historical, geographical or other interest, found a place on the curriculum of some schools; whilst special teachers were appointed to give courses on biology, geology, and botany at the University Museum, and on pictures at the City Art Gallery. The children were keenly interested in these courses, and the attendance was good; at the same time, the attitude of parents was generally favorable.

The general conclusions arrived at from the reports of head teachers were that, on the whole, favorable results had been obtained, and that the visits to the museums and art galleries for lessons in natural history, geology, botany, Egyptology, and art had proved exceedingly interesting and valuable, whilst the physical exercises, games, dancing, etc., added to the enjoyment of the children, cultivated grace of movement and love of fair play.

Recent events in Ireland show the need of unity and common sense in the ranks of the elementary teachers. It is their own professional paper, the Irish School Weekly, which warns them of the need of these qualities, and which points to the example of Scotland. "There," exclaims that journal, "the teachers are prepared to sacrifice much for a combination of forces." The circumstances that called forth this rebuke are briefly as follows: Following an announcement by the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Duke) of particulars with regard to the supplementary estimates for Irish primary education, the Teachers National Organization summoned a special congress which was held in the round room of the Mansion House at Dublin. The room was packed; there must have been something like 1000 teachers present when the proceedings opened. Hundreds came long distances who were not delegates at all; hundreds of teachers who were never at a teachers' conference before. Two resolutions were passed at the morning session, the first expressing disappointment and indignation at the refusal of the national board to afford the properly authorized executive of the teachers' organization an opportunity of discussing the rules for the administration of Irish educational funds; the second protesting against the inadequacy of the recent supplemented grant, and comparing it unfavorably with the corresponding Scotch grant.

So far there was unanimity, but at the private meeting in the afternoon resolutions were passed (in regard to augmentations of salaries out of the grant) which tended to set the assistant teachers at variance with the principal teachers in the large city schools.

Apparently dissensions were not confined to these two groups, but were expressed by various classes of teachers and found their way into the public press. Moreover, an apple of discord was thrown into the meeting by a discussion at length as to the advisability of the Irish National Teachers' Organization joining the Trades Council, though no motion to this effect was permitted by the chairman. The central executive committee is now engaged in composing these differences, and with this object in view has asked the following bodies to send representatives to a conference: The Assistants' Union, the Principals' Union, the Undergraduates Committee, the "Paper Promoted" Committee and the pensioners. The very names of some of these bodies indicate the need of effective organization in regard to Irish elementary education.

and spiritual affairs, which he cannot get by over-concentration on nature-study and use of the natural sciences.

The controversy already has gone far enough to show that in Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago the "humanities" have a clever, facile, resourceful and aggressive champion, who has gifts as a popular exponent of the cause which Prof. Andrew West of Princeton lacks. The latter is tenacious, weighty, logical; but he has not the lightness of touch, swiftness of parry, and élan as a fighter that Professor Shorey has. A good second to Professor Shorey is Amherst's president, Dr. Meiklejohn. On the Pacific Coast the cause is well championed by President Foster of Reed College, in Oregon. President-elect Neilson of Smith College may be counted upon to defend the tradition long established at Northampton, if it is necessary to combat an invasion of the women's colleges by iconoclastic forces working for a "practical" form of women's education. Had Massachusetts a state university, coeducational in theory and practice, where girls seeking a vocational education could get it without running athwart the cultural tradition, the outlook for peace in that State would be brighter.

That this conservative reaction should find a center at Princeton is not surprising. Princeton as a theological and religious center has never bowed the knee to German rationalism, as have men of Harvard, Yale or Columbia training. It was at Princeton also that Woodrow Wilson, while college president, revived British university ideals and methods as his protest against the Germanization that he saw about him in the academic world.

## STUDIES AFTER WAR CONSIDERED

President Wheeler of University of California Predicts an Interest in Philosophy and Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Speaking tentatively in regard to the adjustments that universities and educational institutions generally will have to make in order to meet changed conditions after the war, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in his opinion the movement in education will be away from the more materialistic areas of activity and toward the humanities: In order to save itself, civilization will turn to the study and contemplation of the more fundamental verities. Increased attention will be given to such studies as philosophy, religion, and the arts.

"This was what happened after the Napoleonic wars, and it is to be hoped that we shall see this process repeated after the present struggle. If the demoralization now going on in society proceeds too far however, if society does not promptly react with sufficient strength along the lines I have indicated, the race will go back three-tenths of the way to savagery.

"Among the regenerative influences that it is to be hoped will assert themselves at the close of the great conflict, the universities will of course take a primary and effective part. And in this work the most potent function of the university will be to maintain and propagate a freshness of vision. It is when the verities are beheld for the first time, as in the university, that the vision is most clear. It will therefore be the duty and privilege of our educational institutions to maintain, amid the darkening materialism of the time, that clarity of thought and faith that only can preserve the fruits of our civilization.

"We shall be confronted with the necessity of guarding against the loss of hope in the world; and with the sudden collapse of standards and institutions which the world has held, that will be no easy task. It is right here that the university will find a fruitful field of effort in the reconstruction days.

"It will not, however, be a period in which intellectual receipts will avail anything. The time for the teaching of mere formulas is over. What the universities must present to their students and help to maintain for the world, is an attitude of mind.

"How strong the tendency will be toward a materialistic reaction in world thought after the war or how long such a period of doubt and demoralization if it does come, is likely to last, we cannot, of course, tell at the present time. After the Civil War in the United States it continued for three years, from 1865 to 1868. During that period the whole area of our civilization was at a low ebb. The years 1869 and 1870 marked the turning point toward better things.

It is against this trend that Prof. Andrew West of Princeton and the other defenders of the older, formal, cultural and humanistic school of educators have aroused themselves; and to such purpose and in such numbers have the ranks of these protestants swelled that it is clear that the next decade is to see a very decided controversy, and with stubborn resistance, at least in the East and among the privately endowed colleges and universities, against the perpetuation or extension of a German ideal. The roots of these institutions, both historically and pedagogically, are in the British rather than in the Teutonic or Gallic centers of learning. During a period, beginning with Charles W. Eliot's presidency at Harvard University in 1869, and lasting till the first decade of this century was passed, German university was passed, German university and early American conceptions. Now there is a reaction, and it is rooted in the suspicion that education for life is somehow greater than education for making a living, and that history, philosophy, literature, ethics, and sociology as well as the discipline in discriminating use of language which comes from knowledge of Latin and Greek, give a man a foundation for civic service, social leadership, personal development in intellectual

which is at the mercy of each new Legislature, and will place it upon a solid financial basis.

At a meeting of the board of directors, a building committee was appointed and the determination was reached to devote \$300,000 of this fund to the erection of new department buildings and dormitories, many of the present ones being nearly 100 years old, very primitive, and in point of comfort and equipment, entirely inadequate to the requirements of a modern seat of learning. An additional \$75,000 will be expended upon an agriculture experiment station, to be located in Maury County, Middle Tennessee, while \$100,000 will be used to liquidate the old university debt.

By revising the budget, the board has been enabled to increase the salaries of most of the professors.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK IN NEW JERSEY MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey State Museum, now a branch of the Department of Conservation and Development, has been reorganized upon an educational basis. How the lessons of the great war may be taught in the schoolroom is one of the points touched upon in the leaflet, which is the first of a series of leaflets which will be circulated at various intervals.

That the American teacher of history is this year planning his work under conditions at once perplexing and inspiring is the bureau's statement in announcing the new work. In its appeal to teachers the bureau says:

"The nation has finally been drawn into a great war—a war which demands for its successful prosecution not only efficient and courageous service in the army and navy but also the loyal cooperation of millions of men and women who are not enrolled in the fighting forces nor directly responsible for the civil administration on which these forces depend.

"First of all comes the duty of keeping, for teacher and pupil, the habit of at least trying to see things as they really are and are. This is not easy at any time. It is peculiarly difficult at such a time as this, when too many people believe a slight distortion of facts may be a patriotic duty. In the long run loyalty to the country, as well as loyalty to history, are best served by looking facts squarely in the face.

"The training of young people and of the parents through the pupils to take an intelligent part in the decision of public questions is important enough at any time, but it is peculiarly so in this war, whose meaning for the individual citizen is not so easily brought home. In 1823 and 1827, when the Monroe Doctrine was under discussion, Daniel Webster referred to the people who thought that Americans had no interest in the European system of mutual insurance for hereditary rulers against popular movements. 'What?' they said, 'have we to do with Europe?' The thunder, it may be said, rolls at a distance. The wide Atlantic rolls between us and danger; and, however others may suffer, we shall remain safe." Webster's answer to this question was strikingly similar to some of the utterances of President Wilson, "I think it is a sufficient answer to this to say that we are one of the nations of the earth. . . . We have as clear an interest in international law as individuals have in the laws of society."

Besides these charts there will be sets of birds and small mammals to lend. Each box will contain one mounted specimen of the bird or mammal, 25 colored plates of the bird or mammal for distribution in class during the lesson, and a leaflet containing descriptive material.

## NEW ORLEANS DENIES SCHOOLS TO ADULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Public schools are for children, and are definitely and permanently closed to adults, no matter what their need or desire for education, even in rudimentary lines of study, is the decision rendered by the New Orleans School Board on the petition of Mrs. R. Robertson, an adult, who asked to be allowed to study English and history in the high school. The petition was denied and a precedent established for other similar requests.

The decision is a blow to the plans of the committees working for the Americanization of foreign-born residents. These committees, of which there is one for each ward, had planned to send some of the most progressive of the students in the night schools they are opening, to the public schools, but now this cannot be done.

The board, in its ruling says: "We deem it inadvisable to permit adults and married ladies to enter the public schools."

Use of one of the school buildings once a week for social gatherings of the parents' club of that school was granted after considerable opposition by two of the members. This is the first time such permission has been granted by this board.

## EXTENSION WORK IN RELATION TO WAR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina is this year modifying and revising its school scheme of extension work, so as to adapt it to the needs of the present hour.

President Edward K. Graham has recently outlined the plans for this extension work. "No assistance of greater value," he said, "could be rendered the Government at this time, and the nation after the war, than by making clear American aims, purposes, and ideals directly in relation to the present war, and indirectly by giving it background. American universities should concern themselves with the task in the same thorough-going fashion that has marked the organization of the great activities of the Government." President Graham pleads for an organization for these institutions, with a central bureau at Washington, for the exchange of ideas, so that sound and fundamental instruction in the extension work may be taught "what it means to be an American in 1917 and after."

## TENNESSEE HELPS STATE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The recent enactment of the Tennessee Legislature, by which the State University is to receive \$1,000,000, will result in taking that institution out of the class

## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Sea

The sea! the sea! the open sea!  
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!  
Without a mark, without a bound,  
It runneth the earth's wide regions  
round;  
It plays with the clouds, it mocks the  
skies,  
Or like a cradled creature lies.

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!  
I am where I would ever be;  
With the blue above, and the blue  
below,  
And silence whereso'er I go;  
If a storm should come and wake the  
deep,  
What matter, I shall ride and sleep.

## These Gray November Days

"A gust like a puff from the lips of old Eos himself, and the last bunch of leaves comes down from the big maple tree across the road. I see them scurry awry, some rolling on edge like awkward little wheels, some tripping along on tip or stem like brownies or soberest of fairies, some clearing the roadway with long, flying leaps, and some settling on their faces. It is an overcast day in November," writes James Buckham, in his "Afield with the Seasons."

"The sky is a uniform, dark gray. Nowhere can the eye detect any stratification of clouds, or any variation in the dull, dark shade of gray, save in the immediate vicinity of the sun. It is as if the blue dome had been enameled with the soberest of

tints, applied with consummate evenness by a master hand. Never in all the round of the year can one see such a truly wonderful sky effect as in the gray days of November—not a beautiful effect, nor striking, but wonderful in the sense of being remarkable. An evenly blue dome transformed into an evenly gray dome; cloud vapors so evenly distributed over the whole sky that, except for the pearly lightening of the shade around the disk of the sun, one might imagine that heaven had always been gray instead of blue—this is the wonder of the November sky."

"The same gray and sober effect is imparted to the whole landscape; for the atmosphere surrounding every object is always dominated by the color of the sky, and it is the atmosphere that determines the 'mood' of the landscape. A good landscape artist always lets his sky express the meaning of his scene. We must look to the sky for the key to the picture's sentiment. So our November sky (in New England) drops its significance over the whole visible world. What the sky is the landscape is—sober, restful, quiet, content. The mountains sit afar beyond the valley in steel-gray or iron-gray repose. When the sky is blue and the air sparkles, I have seen these same hills standing up to their full height, baring their foreheads to the sun. But now they seem to sit rather than to stand. Their elevation seems less than in summer, or again in mid-winter. They are resting; their attitude is that of calm, restful, noble repose."

"This charm of quietude, of repose, is over the whole landscape. That is the true mood, as it seems to me, of these gray November days. I have never liked Bryant's characterization of them as melancholy and sad. . . This soberness of nature is not melancholy. It lacks the element of regretfulness. It is more like rest after toil, or peace after struggle, than remorse or regret. The year has gone well. The round of physical productiveness of labor, anticipation, joyful activity, is finished. Summer is past, but not lost. The year has been crowned with the fullness of the harvest. Nature sits down, like a . . . husbandman, on the threshold of her bursting granary. Her hands are folded, not in sadness and defeat, but in quiet, resting gratitude. This is the season of her Thanksgiving, as well as man's. What if the skies are gray?"

## The Mulberry Tree

Oh, the mulberry tree is of trees the queen!  
Born long after the rest are green;  
But as time steals onward, while none perceives,  
Slowly she clothes herself with leaves—  
Hides her fruit under them, hard to find.  
And, being a tree of steadfast mind,  
Makes no show of blossom or berry,  
Lures not a bird to come and make merry  
Under her boughs, her rough dark boughs—  
The prudent mulberry tree.

But by and by, when the flowers grow few  
And the fruits are dwindling and small to view—  
Out she comes in her matron grace  
With the purple myrtles of her race;  
Full of plenty from root to crown,  
Showering plenty her feet down,  
While far overhead hang gorgeously  
Large luscious berries of sanguine dye.  
For the best grows highest, always highest,  
Upon the mulberry tree.

Dinah Mulock Craik.

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## Hawthorne's Squashes

Multitudes of bees used to bury themselves in the yellow blossoms of the summer squashes. This, too, was a deep satisfaction; although when they had laden themselves with sweets they flew away to some unknown hive which would give back nothing in requital of what my garden had contributed. But I was glad thus to fling a benediction upon the passing breeze with the certainty that somebody must profit by it, and that there would be a little more honey in the world to allay the sourness and bitterness of mankind, always complaining of. Yes, indeed, my life was the sweetest for that honey.

Speaking of summer squashes, I must say a word of their beautiful and varied forms. They presented an endless diversion of urns and vases, shallow or deep, scalloped or plain, molded in patterns which a sculptor would do well to copy, since Art has never invented anything more graceful. A hundred squashes in the green were worthy, in my eyes at least, of being rendered indestructible in marble.

But not merely the squeamish love of the beautiful was gratified by my toil in the kitchen garden. There was a hearty enjoyment, likewise, in observing the growth of the crook-necked winter squashes, from the first little bulb with the withered blossom adhering to it, until they lay strewn upon the soil, big, round fellows, hiding their heads beneath the leaves, but turning up their great yellow rotundities to the noon-day sun. Gazing at them I felt that by my agency some worth living for had been done.—Hawthorne.

The only enemy of mankind is the supposition denying this metaphysical truth that the real man lives as the uninterrupted active manifestation of perfect consciousness. Supposition of any opposite or denial of the one spiritual consciousness which is all

## Intrenchment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**I**N WARFARE one purpose of there is, must be, however, mere suppression of an impossibility. What is, cannot be denied. Dwelling in the time of David, represent the best protection that the human mind has been able to devise in the circumstances. Since any human concept, however, is but a counterfeit of the perfect spiritual idea, Christian Science requires us to turn our attention to the truth about even intrenchment?

What is the one perfect protection? What is the true intrenchment which must be understood by all who would put on the whole armor of God? The one surely is simply that Life is indeed eternal. In the trenches today the soldiers themselves are getting glimpses of this fundamental fact and are willing, therefore, to turn more and more from a human sense of life to Principle. No one can give up immortality. Consciousness absolutely is, and what really is always is, for it could not possibly include any element of nonexistence, any element of destruction. Infinite divine consciousness, which, in the last analysis, is all that provably exists, is God, in whom man lives and moves and has his being. Instead of living in a material body, man lives thus as the forever expression of indestructible consciousness. The sureness of this must take the place of any fear.

The only enemy of mankind is the supposition denying this metaphysical truth that the real man lives as the uninterrupted active manifestation of perfect consciousness. Supposition of any opposite or denial of the one spiritual consciousness which is all

marvels at the progress of the Christian Scientist, fearlessly accomplishing what had seemed impossibilities, and even opposes the very trenchancy which is for the blessing of all mankind. As Mrs. Eddy says, on page 160 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "Most of us willingly accept dead truths which can be buried at will; but a live truth, even though it be a sapling within rich soil and with blossoms on its branches, frightens people. The trenchant truth that cuts its way through iron and sod, most men avoid until compelled to glance at it. Then they open their hearts to it for actual being, health, holiness, and immortality."

In proportion as we accept the consciousness which is deathless and unfolding Life as the only real consciousness and refuse to admit that the true self could ever be conscious of anything but vigorous harmony, we are really entrenched in Spirit. Depending thus upon what is all there is, we necessarily reduce to its native nothingness what is not and never has been a real entity. This stanch recognition that more than infinite good is a supposititious impossibility cuts its way through that preposterous as irresistibly as light cuts its way through darkness. And just as the streaming light is forever defended from any attacks of darkness, so the realization of Principle is forever defended from what has no Principle. That is why disease, injury, any condition of inaction or overaction, death itself, are all powerless against one's unremitting active understanding of spiritual consciousness.

Unfolding mental activity in accordance with the divine Mind is the very essence of spiritual intrenchment and trenchancy. Since the divine Mind manifest is actually infinite and there cannot be more than one infinity, the activity of the divine Mind is the one incisiveness before which every illusion of mere earthliness must vanish. Man emanates from God to do, and the doing of Mind penetrates perfectly every dream of ineffectiveness. The great First Cause keeps His expression perpetually going. It is with the utmost joy, therefore, that, fully entrenched in the secret place of the Most High, a man meets such a demand as that phrased by Clough, the poet.

"Go with the spiritual life, the higher volition and action,

With the great girdle of God, go and encompass the earth."

## Riehl, an Historian of the People

The fortunes of the masses—such problems now claim his attention in no less degree. He must see life steadily and see it whole.

"The literary genre which embraces the non-political aspects of civilization is most conveniently termed 'Kulturgeschichte,' and its founder was Voltaire. His 'Séicle de Louis XIV' was the first work in which the whole life of a nation is portrayed. In like manner his 'Essai sur les Mœurs' is the first real history of civilization, the first work in which an attempt is made to weave the numberless threads into a single design. Where Voltaire opened the way, other historians followed. Winckelmann treated the history of ancient art as a revelation of nature, the pressure of economic factors, the origin and transformation of ideas, the contribution of . . . art, religion and philosophy, literature and law, the material conditions of life,

not related with grammatical precision."

"Conciseness of style in thought and word permitted no lyrical elaboration of figures or description; it restricted the poet to brief hints of the way he would go, and along which he wished to guide the reader. Herein is the source of much of the power of Björnson's patriotic songs and poems of popular agitation. Those who read or hear or sing them are made to think or at least to feel, the unwritten poetry behind the lines."

"Björnson's diction corresponds to the quality of style thus briefly characterized. The modern Norwegian language has no considerable highly developed special vocabulary for poetic use. From the diction of prose the poet must quarry and carve the verbal material for his verse. It sometimes seems, indeed, as if it were hard for Björnson to find the right block and fit it nicely cut, into his line. In describing his diction critics have used the figures of hewing and of hammer-strokes, but then have said that it is not so much laborious effort we hear as the natural falling into place of words—heavy with thought and feeling."

"Such then, in melody, rhythm, style, diction is the form of Björnson's verse: compact, reticent, suggestive, without elaborate verbal ornamentation, strong with the long-vibrating power of the deeply-felt, but half-expressed." It challenges and stimulates the hearer or reader to an immense activity of appropriation, which brings a fine reward."

## The Dusk

The slender moon and one pale star,  
A rose-leaf and a silver bee,  
From some . . . garden blown afar,  
Go down the gold deep tranquilly.

The purple martin darts about  
The purlieus of the iris fen;  
The king-bird rushes up and out,  
He screams and whirls and screams again.

A thrush is hidden in a maze  
Of cedar buds and tamarack bloom,  
He throws his rapid flexible phrase,  
A flash of emeralds in the gloom.

A soft wind passes lightly drawn,  
A wave leaps silvery and stir,  
The rustling sedge, and then is gone  
Down the black cavern in the firs.

—Duncan Campbell Scott.

## In the Age of the Emperor Nero

at least to daunt them by its terrible tortures. On every field Christians met and conquered them with the two sacred and invincible weapons of martyrdom and innocence.

"The church escaped from and soared out of their reach on the two great wings of pureness and kindness, and so by the irresistible might of weakness shook the world." The Christians refuted the arguments against them; they turned the edge of the jokers; they exposed the feebleness of the philosophers who wrote to denounce them. Meekly enduring the tortures devised against them "they stood fast" (as said their martyr, Cyprian); "stronger than their conquerors, the beaten and lacerated members conquered the beating and lacerating hawks." These obscure sectaries—barbarians, Orientals, Jews, slaves, artisans—fought against the indignant world, and won. And when they had won, and in proportion as they won, they ennobled and purified the world. Wrestling with the pagan curse of corruption, they made pure the homes, and the conversation, and the amusements, and the literature, and the innocent hearts of all who faithfully accepted the truth they preached.

"Wrestling with the curse of cruelty, they suppressed infanticide, they sanctified compassion, they put down the cruel and ghastly scenes of human slaughter in the amphitheater, they made the wretched, and the sick, and the outcast their special care, they encircled the brow of sorrow with the aureole of sanctity." Wrestling with the curses of slavery and selfish ex-

clusiveness they taught the inalienable rights of humanity, they confronted tyranny, they inspired nations with the spirit of liberty, they flung over the oppressed a shield of adamantine, they taught that all men are the children of God. Intellectually, socially, politically, in national life and in individual life, in art and in literature, Christianity has inspired all that the world has seen of the best and noblest, and still offers to . . . every man the purest hope, the divinest comfort, the loftiest aspirations. To talk of 'the crimes of Christianity' is a preposterous paradox. There is not one evil thought that can be thought, not one evil deed that can be done, which is not utterly alien from its true spirit. Crimes, indeed, without number have been committed in its name. Kings, and priests, and peoples have misinterpreted its documents, forged its commissions, falsified the image and superscription of its current coins, while 'swarms of vile creatures have made it an inexhaustible prey.' But it has lived through all, and has suffered that which would have been ten-fold death aught less than Divine. And even yet, after nearly nineteen centuries have sped since its Dawn began, and its Sun of Righteousness arose with healing in His wings, this faith alone sets before mankind the Divine Example of a Perfect and Sinless Man, and alone offers the sure promises of pardon and of peace. All the best wisdom of the world lies in the brief Book of its New Covenant, and all the hopes of the world lie centered in the faithful acceptance of its Law and of its Life."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Mother and Daughter

If the people of England do not, even at the eleventh hour, deal, and deal radically, with the question of drink, they will find the great Dominions disinclined either to accept their advice or to acknowledge their leadership in the immediate future. There is no doubt whatever of this, and if any man doubts it, let him turn to the message which Dr. Jowett has just written home after his tour through the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Jowett has had no difficulty in discovering what Canada feels on the subject, and what Canada feels on the subject is almost a sense of disgrace over the sensuous determination of the majority of the British people not only to gratify their animal instinct for drink, but to attempt to justify it by a resource to almost incredibly foolish and puerile arguments. Some of these arguments are not merely puerile, they are positively immoral, and one of them is the insistence on the hopelessly exploded theory that there is a quality in drink which gives it a food value. Now the greatest investigation ever made into the physical health of the country was that made in the year 1904, by the Committee on Physical Deterioration, and this committee, after the most exhaustive inquiries, published its opinion not only that there was no food value in drink, but that the effect of alcohol drinking, even in moderation, was poisonous in its results. But what the Canadian people resent most is not this childish misrepresentation of facts, but the horrible truth that their own troops, recruited under prohibition, trained under prohibition, transported in prohibition ships, are flung, in England, into camps open to all the temptations of drink, with the result that the man succumbing to these temptations returns to Canada a physical and moral wreck.

Now the worst part of this abomination is the fact that before the Canadian troops were sent to England, the Canadian Government stipulated that the Canadian camps should be maintained clean of drink. The English Government and the English people know how this promise has been kept. It has been kept in the selfishness of a love for personal indulgence and that greed for personal profit, which is disgracing a large portion of the English people at the present moment. Why the Canadian people do not rise up and say, finally and decisively, this thing shall not be, is one of the mysteries of the war. But because they are not doing so, it does not mean that they are forgetting. The terrible reality is that the profits of a trade and the appetites of its patrons have come athwart the good word of a people and the interests of an empire, with the result that the people across the Atlantic today do not hesitate to place the demon of alcohol side by side with the savagery of the Hun.

How all this is going to end, no man can tell. The mills of God may grind slowly, but it is certain that they grind exceeding small, and statesmen who have not the courage to do right because it is right, will most certainly experience the results of evil because it is evil. There is not the smallest doubt that the efficiency of the United Kingdom in the war has been heavily handicapped by the determination of its people to drink. The King and the Prime Minister, Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, Lord Curzon and Mr. Bonar Law, Admiral Jellicoe and Marshal Joffre, have all declared, in unmistakable terms, that the country might at least support its soldiers at the front by sacrificing its mere sensual pleasures in the safety of the rear, while the war lasts. But it seems as if the ordinary drinker is so mesmerized by drink that he cannot free himself, and as if the country will not be freed unless there arises some man statesman enough to understand that the winning of the war is being delayed by the mastery of drink more than by all the Germans on the earth. Did not Mr. Lloyd George himself once declare, that drink had done more damage to the nation than all the German submarines?

Turn for one moment to something by which it is possible to test what drink is doing. The last eight months of the sale of vodka in Russia cost that country a net loss of £11,000,000. The first four months of prohibition showed a saving of £14,000,000; the first year of prohibition, a saving of £81,000,000; and the first nine months of the year 1916, the last figures available, a saving of £151,000,000. Bank deposits during the last of the vodka years amounted to £8,000,000, the same deposits during a single year of prohibition rose to £177,000,000, and yet there are people crazy enough to insist that no country can afford to sacrifice the revenue it derives from drink. To the man, however, who is determined to drink, and who cannot sacrifice his own petty pleasure to the good of humanity, no argument is of any avail. In an emergency, he will always fall back on the liberty of the subject. He forgets that the liberty of the subject was not inquired into when conscription was passed. He is bitterly critical, quite often, of the conscientious objector, but he is a conscientious objector himself, only his objection is to interference with his own appetites. It is absolutely nothing to him that the food of the country has been wasted, that the man power of the country has been sapped, that the morality of the country is deteriorating, provided only he is not deprived of what Mr. Stiggins terms his "vanity." He will even show his contempt for the opinions of men like the Prime Minister, and the leader of the Opposition, like Marshal Joffre and Admiral Jellicoe, by representing the prohibitionist, in his cartoons, as a sort of sober Mr. Stiggins, and by becoming either virtuously indignant when he sees a drunken man, or perhaps, what is worse still, treating that degrading sight as a joke. Not many months ago one of these jokes, in the shape of a wounded soldier, was charged with burglary, at the Derby Assize, before Mr. Justice Rowlett. Mr. Justice Rowlett, like all the judges of the High Court, is a gentleman who knows something of the world, yet so horrified was he at the condition presented to him that he declared that condi-

tions like this would dissolve society itself, and that it might be necessary to make a clean sweep of the liquor trade if such things were to occur. But these things are nothing to the moderate drinker compared with his drink.

Canada, however, does not see it in this way. Canada has been striving to clean her house of drink, and, having cleaned it, finds the old conditions still prevalent in the house of her mother. It is no good anybody in the United Kingdom shutting their eyes to what this means. It was not just for amusement that 60,000 married women, in one month, in the Province of Ontario alone, set their names to this petition:—"We do not believe that our King will refuse the aid of Canada's sons nor appreciate our patriotic efforts less if you keep faith with us and make it known to his ministers and commanders that our boys are sent on the one condition that intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in their ranks." Once again, the world knows the conditions that exist. It is not the first time that daughters have striven to take the gin bottle out of the hands of their mothers, but it is to be hoped that in this case the effort will be successful.

### Equal Suffrage Wins New York

AFTER a fight that has been practically continuous for almost threescore and ten years, "woman's rights," as they were fought for by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and other devoted women in the forties, fifties, and sixties, and as they have been fought for by a score of able and persistent followers of these pioneers down to the present time, have been granted in the State of New York. The first equal suffrage convention in the United States, of which there is any record, was held in New York in 1848. In 1853 Susan B. Anthony made her first plea for "woman's rights" before the Legislature at Albany. Since then, and up to very recent years, the experience of suffrage leaders in the Empire State has been alternately that of hope and disappointment. There was always a suffrage bill before the Legislature, and the measure always had friends among the legislators. Sometimes the prospects for its passage seemed bright, sometimes gloomy, but nothing definite came with the long years of waiting.

Although it was something difficult to realize, the cause was meanwhile making headway. Concessions fraught with deep significance were now and then allowed by the political leaders and managers. The question was permitted to go direct to the people. The people were not prepared for it, and it failed. Opposition arose in quarters where it was least expected. Men of prominence, who expressed the highest regard for woman's intellectual qualities, in crucial moments expressed doubts as to her political qualifications. The fight for suffrage in New York, agai<sup>n</sup>st all forms of discouragement, has developed among women a persistence that has commanded the admiration, and a patience that has compelled the respect, of men.

Since the entrance of the United States into the war, the attitude displayed by the suffrage leaders has won over thousands of men who formerly had been in opposition. Although they were naturally constrained to carry on the campaign just closed, the winning of the war was espoused by them as the paramount issue. They gave their assistance heartily and enthusiastically to the support of the President's war policies. They encouraged volunteering, helped in the draft, did splendid work for the first and second Liberty Loans, assisted in all relief movements, marched in processions, visited the encampments, did everything, in short, that the nation could expect of its women, and thus they shattered pre-conceived opinions, broke down prejudices, and won confidence.

It should not be overlooked that, in this last and successful campaign for suffrage in New York, the friendship of the national Administration has been a powerful factor. At a time when the tactics pursued by a certain element in the suffrage ranks was threatening to bring the entire movement into unpopularity, the unqualified endorsement of the cause by the President, and by members of his Cabinet, carried great weight. New York was in the mood to stand by the President in everything, and a great majority of the voters took his word for it that the granting of equal suffrage to women would be a simple act of justice.

As a result of Tuesday's voting in New York, equal suffrage has jumped from the Missouri River to the Atlantic Coast. Illinois has qualified suffrage only. New York is the first Eastern State to follow the example set by the Territory of Wyoming in 1869, and by the State of Colorado in 1893. There is still a wide gap between Kansas and New York, but, now that the "solid East" is broken, that gap will probably soon be closed.

### The Government Should Do It

WHENEVER the Government of the United States has found it necessary to call upon the people for support of that Government's plans, it has met with a ready and hearty cooperation, witness the oversubscription to the two Liberty Loans, the food conservation campaign, and the acceptance of the meatless and wheatless days. Now this is as it should be, and every true American is glad and willing to help the country in every possible way, financially as well as morally. But there is another side to this question. If the people are willing and glad to cooperate with the Government, surely the Government can do no less than be willing to cooperate with the people. But has this been the case?

When the food bill was delayed by Congress, Congress was severely criticized by the press of the country for preventing the Food Administrator from giving the full benefit of his wide practical experience to help the people by the lowering of the cost of food. The people were told that Mr. Hoover's plans were already laid, and that he was only waiting for the word from Congress in order that he might act freely in behalf of the people and relieve an almost unbearable condition of things. The Food Administrator has had the full permission of Congress for unhampered action for almost two months. Has there been any reduction in food prices? In Massachusetts communities these conditions have been noted

within a day or two: Eggs selling at 65 cents per dozen, bacon, at 45 cents per pound; sugar, practically unobtainable, and when it can be purchased, selling at a price of from 10 to 15 cents per pound; milk, selling at 14 to 15 cents per quart; bread, at 10 and 15 cents per loaf; coal, usually priced at \$10 per ton and upward; and even the humble codfish held, in salt, at the remarkable price of from 22 to 25 cents per pound. And so on.

Now none of these things are luxuries. They are all absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the family. Yet, when some milk dealers in Boston undertook to sell milk to the people over the counter at the price of 10 cents per quart, which, by the way, was considered a high price a year or so ago, immediately the Food Administrator in Boston was notified that it caused a hardship to certain of the small milk dealers. They were promised relief if hardship could be proved. They are now getting the relief in an increased price. The same thing obtained when the coal producers notified the Government that they were mining coal at a loss, on existing prices. An investigation followed, and Washington authorized them to raise the price of bituminous coal 45 cents a ton. This was only setting the example. Shall we now have a host of other producers and contractors, making the statement that they are doing business at a loss, and somehow getting the "relief" desired? How about the people? Is there no relief in sight for them? The producer says he has to raise the price of goods because of the high cost of labor. This is going round a circle, it seems, for the laborer demands higher wages in order to meet the high cost of living.

Let us get down to facts in all this food supply business. There is an abundance of everything that is necessary for the maintenance and comfort of the people in this country. If the Government can conscript millions of young men for military service, surely they can conscript those unfit for military service and outside the military age, and place them in positions that need to be filled for the benefit of the whole people. Secretary McAdoo thinks "it is a great honor to announce to the American people that the second Liberty Loan is an overwhelming success." The American people would consider it an even greater honor to the Government, now that this crisis is past, if that Government, instead of making any more promises and appointing more commissions and committees, would buckle down to fight this battle of the people against the high cost of living, with the same vigor and effectiveness that the people have evidenced in their efforts to make the second Liberty Loan a success.

### Liége

"Liége owes Notger to God, and everything else to Notger." So ran a popular saying in the old city and the "pays" of Liége, some 900 years ago, and for many centuries thereafter. Indeed, the Liégeois, although they may not any longer believe it, say it still on occasion, with all that "half humorous whole serious" emphasis which is begotten of attachment to an old tradition. Notger, indeed, was a famous prince-bishop, by far the most famous of all the prince-bishops who ruled the people of Liége, and quarreled with them, almost uninterrupted, from the end of the Sixth Century to the end of the Eighteenth. And yet Notger's chief claim to distinction was the astonishing facility with which he succeeded in annexing the land of his neighbors. For something over 400 years before his day, Liége had been a place of no special importance. It first emerges from the haze of tradition at about the middle of the Sixth Century, when one of the many Christian missionaries who, in those times, traveled over northwestern Europe came, one day, to the spot where the waters of the Legia flow into those of the Meuse, and determined to build a chapel there. The missionary's name was Monulph, and gradually, as so often happened, a little colony sprang up round his chapel, until, a century or so later, in the place of a few scattered houses there was a town, and a town so favored that my lord the Bishop of Tongres was wont to make it his chief place of abode.

More and more did his successors incline towards Liége, and less and less towards Tongres, until St. Hubert—they were all saints in those days—after building a great church over St. Monulph's chapel, determined to live at Liége altogether. Then came the famous Notger. He was, from the first, entirely devoted to Liége, and Tongres found no place in all his thoughts. As a soldier he could not fail to recognize the strategic importance of the town. It commanded one of the two important passages of the Meuse in this district, the other being at Namur, and it was obviously a site for a great city.

Notger, anyway, evidently determined to make the most of the opportunity. He no longer called himself the Bishop of Tongres, but the Bishop of Liége, and at once proceeded to make the name of the new see respected by those around him. He expanded his borders in all directions, until, finally, he obtained for his possessions recognition as an independent principality of the Empire.

Now Liége was naturally gratified at its distinction, but it had, in after years, many reasons for wishing that the right hand of its episcopal ruler had not been made so strong. For centuries afterward the history of the town records little else than the continuous efforts of the citizens to free themselves from the exactions of the prince-bishop, and the prince-bishop was forever calling in the aid of the Emperor, or the Dukes of Brabant, to help him in the suppression of his unruly subjects. Sometimes the subjects would get the upper hand, as they did, in the Fourteenth Century, when they forced Bishop Adolph de la Marche to sign a charter which made large concessions to the popular demand, or when, during the episcopate of Louis de Bourbon, they rose against the bishop, thrust him out of the city, and, with bewildering temerity, declared war on Philip V, Duke of Burgundy. Their triumph was, however, generally short-lived. It was not long before Bishop Adolph had torn up the charter, and as for the war on Philip V, it resulted only in Philip's son, the famous Charles the Bold, marching against the people of Liége, utterly defeating them, and razing the walls of their city to the ground. The Liégeois, however, were not easily repressible, and, when they were not

fighting against a bishop, they were forming themselves into factions, like the Cluroix and Grignoux of the early Seventeenth Century, and fighting amongst themselves. Finally, however, the bishops triumphed over everything, and when Maximilian Henry of Bavaria was bishop, during the period 1650-1688, he, at last, put an end to all internal strife and imposed a regulation which abolished all the free institutions of the citizens and the powers of the guilds. Thereafter, the bishops were chiefly engaged in maintaining their neutrality in the various wars around them, and in preventing their territory from being ravaged by invading armies. In this they were only in part successful. Liége was taken by Marlborough in 1702, whilst the French revolutionary armies overran the whole principality in 1792. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna assigned the city and province to the New Kingdom of the Netherlands which was then created, but when Belgium revolted from the House of Orange, in 1830, Liége took an active part in the movement, and, since that date, has been incorporated in the Kingdom of Belgium.

### Notes and Comments

CONGRATULATIONS are due the New York newspapers for the skill shown by their headline writers in concealing from casual readers the fact that an issue vital to the American form of government was of dominant interest in the Massachusetts election of Tuesday. It has been hinted, before, that the New York press does not always estimate news values sagaciously outside of its own home territory; but a Massachusetts voter could only marvel to find the great dailies of the nearest great city seeing nothing more striking to emphasize in Tuesday's results than the reelection of a Republican Governor in a community that has been normally Republican ever since the party got its name.

ST. MARTIN'S summer has provided the Island of Jersey with a second blossoming season. In October the fruit trees in the gardens in and around St. Helier's were decked with pink and white blossoms, and other trees were putting forth green shoots. It was nature's protest against the Atlantic gale which, in August, swept the island and deprived the trees of fruit and leaves. No one in Jersey has any recollection of such a thing having happened before.

SPEAKING of Jersey recalls an amusing conversation overheard between two farmers. The Jersey people are extremely patriotic, and have contributed their full quota of soldiers and workers to the war, but some of the country-folk have rather hazy notions as to the configuration of the world outside their island. This was the case with one, at any rate, of these farmers. He remarked to the other: Now I quite understand England and France fighting together against Germany, I quite understand that; but what country is the Allies?

IT is traditional that New York, despite everything, will periodically return to Tammany. Why it does so, nobody in or out of New York has ever satisfactorily explained. If it were not for the persistence of this tradition, Tammany would probably have disbanded long ago. Twenty years have elapsed since it was last in control, but it has folded its hands and waited, and here it is again, tiger and all.

A DUTCHMAN some little time ago contributed a skit on England, France, and Germany in the shape of a parable to the *Telegraaf*. The *Mercurie de France*, though it considers, quite rightly, that full justice is not done to France, thinks the story worth repeating. It is this: An international competition was opened for the best study of the camel. Three candidates presented themselves: an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a German. The Englishman set off conscientiously for Africa, and, for many months, studied the camel in the desert. He then wrote, on three sheets of paper, a lucid account of the ways of the camel. The Frenchman went to the *Jardin des Plantes* and to the *Jardin d'Acclimatation* in Paris, visited the other zoos of Europe, and finally wrote a fair-sized and amusing book on the camel. The German shut himself up in his study, had every book in which the word camel occurred sent to him, and, after arduous labors, brought out a work of twenty volumes on the camel. He dealt with the animal thoroughly, from the earliest times to the present day, and the title which he gave his book was "The Absolute Camel."

THE Masonic Observer, of Minneapolis, Minn., comes very close to stating a great truth when it calls that policy inconsistent which provides for the conservation of everything save the cereals that, in immense quantities, are still going into the manufacture of beer. Just at the present time, too, it might be remarked, a policy that favors beer above all other liquors is difficult to account for, except on the theory that that policy is influenced by politics.

AUTOMOBILE manufacturers, who are now called upon to devote a large part of their plants to the making of munitions, will have a chance to turn their swords into plowshares after the war is over, if the increasing demand for farm tractors is any indication. The shortage of farm labor in the United States is still acute, and farm work this fall is much delayed.

SINCE the United States entered the world war the value of its currency has depreciated to a great extent in the neutral countries. In Spain, for example, the dollar is now worth only 70 cents. There is no use in being despondent about it, however, for almost everything else in the United States has increased in value.

IN CHICAGO the Socialists, or those of alien proclivities calling themselves by that name, nominated a judicial ticket on a platform openly, even brazenly, disloyal, with the result that the majorities against their candidates on Tuesday averaged more than 100,000 votes. The Socialist Party in Chicago ceased some time ago to be anything more than a refuge for pro-Germans.